

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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GENERAL STARODUBOV ON NEUTRON BOMB, ARMS RACE

GF280855 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 14

[Ra'uf Shahruri interview with Gen Victor Starodubov of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, in Moscow in "early August"]

[Text] The interpreter who was accompanying me whispered into my ear in a low and awed voice: In a few minutes we will meet the general.

The picture I had in mind about senior officers of the Soviet Army was influenced by Western films. Therefore, I was expecting to meet a general with a bad temper, flaccid and speaking and acting crudely, just like in Western films.

However, the Soviet general who received me was completely different. He was polite, suave, calm and gentle. Indeed, he was also handsome and fit to be a star in Western films.

He invited me to sit down and I said: Thank you. The interpreter translated the word, "spasiba." The general asked: How do you say it in Arabic? I replied: shukran. The general said: shukran. He jotted down the word saying: I will use this word from now on with my Arab friends.

He then introduced himself: I am Gen Victor Starodubov, the representative of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces in this talk.

I said: This a great honor for me. I think it is not right to waste your time and, therefore, I will go into the subject immediately.

He said: Please do.

Question: Allow me to begin the talk with the latest storm raised by the Americans in the world and that is, the U.S. Government's decision to manufacture neutron weapons. We know that Soviet strategic thinking excludes the possibility of launching a nuclear war as a rational option. There has been an agreement with the United States on this matter. However, there has been vacillation with regard to the agreement on the part of the Americans particularly following the development of missile technology and the production of such types as Minuteman, Trident, MX, Pershing and other missiles. There are many questions in this regard. Among them are: Was the U.S. decision to enter the neutron age a cancellation of the phase of nuclear challenge? How does the U.S. decision affect Soviet strategic thinking?

The general was writing down the most important points in the question in order not to forget any point in his answer.

Answer: I sensed in your question the most important sphere in life for any sensible man with a brain. Although, frankly, I did not expect this question, I will gladly answer it. There is anxiety in the world today because of the U.S. decision. There have been reactions not only from prominent international figures, but also from ordinary people, and all of them condemn the U.S. decision. Yes, this is a challenge--not only to the Soviet Union but to all mankind. We see that in recent years U.S. policy has had a military basis. Take for instance the U.S. military budget. Not long ago, that is 5 or 6 years ago, we in the Soviet Union used to wonder if that budget would exceed the \$100 billion mark. However, now we see that it amounts to \$226 billion, that is more than twice our expectations. When I refer to the military basis of U.S. policy I do not mean only the budget but also the huge military programs. You have mentioned some of them, such as the Trident, MX, Pershing, cruise sea and surface missiles, and lately Reagan's decision on 6 August to produce neutron weapons.

Let us see why this weapon is being condemned. You have asked whether the Soviet Union will accept the challenge. The policy of the state here is above all a peace policy.

Let us remember the words of Lenin who always emphasized this peace policy which we pursue without deviation. You have seen the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress in which we issued the peace programs for the 1980's. Now we see that the neutron weapon in particular is part of the overall U.S. military policy.

Here is an example. In recent years all the countries of Western Europe, and most of the countries of the world, as well as the social institutions in these countries and international figures, were all very interested in the U.S. plans to supply NATO countries with tactical missiles. The Europeans now realize that the presence of U.S. missiles in Europe aims to implement the U.S. plans pertaining to the U.S. President's decision No 59 on a limited nuclear war. The Europeans now know that what the United States terms as a "limited" nuclear war is "limited" only for the United States and not for Europe. When they realized this they began to oppose the American plans. Even the governments of the NATO countries, which in the past had accepted the U.S. missiles, are now wavering. I believe that European doubts about U.S. intentions will now be dispelled because the missiles that are capable of carrying nuclear warheads are also capable of carrying neutron warheads. The Americans claim that they do not intend to send neutron weapons outside their country but the Europeans did not believe this. Where will the United States use its neutron weapon? In Arizona, for example? Of course not. They will move the neutron weapon to Europe or to other areas for use within the framework of U.S. military plans on a limited nuclear war. This is not confined to Europe but goes beyond to everywhere in the globe where the United States has material interests. The United States has demonstrated that it is not concerned with the safety of mankind. What concerns it is the safety of economic and petroleum installations. The Pentagon justifies the decision to manufacture neutron weapons in that they kill people only and do not damage installations. This suits the United States, but it does not alleviate the fears and anxieties of those who will die as a result of the use of the neutron weapons.

Question: Does this mean that this phase of the nuclear arms race is over and that a new phase--that of the neutron arms race--has begun?

Answer: With regard to this challenge, we in the Soviet Union are concerned with this matter. Our interests are always directed at all plans aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders have repeatedly said that the Soviet Union will do all that it can to maintain the equilibrium in the balance of forces. I am not talking about neutron weapons in particular or about cruise missiles or other programs. I am talking about the strategic balance in general. I say that if the United States takes this course we will make the appropriate decisions. You can inform the readers of your paper AL-QABAS that the Soviet Union has always been opposed to the escalation of the arms race. On the contrary, in addition to the reduction of strategic and nuclear--and even conventional--weapons we want the continued reduction of the level of the balance of forces.

In your question you cited some historical examples. Allow me also to cite some historical evidence. Some time ago the United States had a monopoly over nuclear weapons. At that time the Soviet Union called for a ban on the manufacture of this barbaric weapon. The Soviet Union carried out several initiatives at the United Nations but all its peaceful efforts were in vain. Because the United States did not accept the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals, the Soviet Union was forced to produce nuclear weapons. It was a difficult decision, not in the tactical sense but in the sense that the two sides' possession of nuclear weapons could open the way to very destructive new wars.

Let us, for instance, take the beginning of the 1950's and the beginning of the 1960's. At that time the United States announced the implementation of vast programs for the production of nuclear weapons. It decided to produce 300 intercontinental missiles, 41 submarines armed with 656 missiles and more than 600 giant bombers. The question is: Why? The Soviet Union was much weaker than the United States in the nuclear sphere. We had no option but to catch up with the United States. We achieved a balance with it in the 1970's. The balance in this field continues to exist at present. Why then does the United States need new programs?

The only answer is that the United States wants once again to achieve a superiority in arms over the Soviet Union and this is a fantasy. The Soviet Union very strongly invites the United States to the negotiating table to consolidate the balance and to consider the possibility of a reduction in the quantity of weapons.

Today we find that history is repeating itself. The United States is looking for excuses to postpone the negotiations. I recall your question on a suitable plan to respond to the United States. Strategic balance does not mean that we should place a mirror in front of the U.S. arsenal in order to produce identical weapons. However, if we are forced to we will reassess the balance of forces by methods that suit us. A strategic balance exists at the present. If the Americans produce one type of weapon it does not necessarily follow that we will produce an identical weapon. What is important is that the strategic balance continues. Lenin said words to this effect: The value of every revolution lies in its ability to defend itself. I would like to stress that the Soviet Union is pursuing a defensive and not an offensive policy. Ask any man in the street and he will confirm this fact. Soviet history has proven the truth of what I am saying and if necessary we will prove this again.

Question: Amid the dust raised by the U.S. neutron storm, the Soviet Union has recently called for an international ban on the deployment of weapons in outer space. In his message to Waldheim Gromyko said that international agreements on the peaceful use of outer space prohibit the presence of weapons of mass extermination, but this does not cover all types of weapons. What is the meaning of all this? Why are Soviet fears of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia increasing?

Answer: I would like to make a small introduction to your question. Imagine that the field of the arms race is a circle.

The general picked up his pen and drew a circle on the paper in front of him.

Answer: Let us imagine that this circle is now full of various types of weapons.

The general began to draw lines across the circle and divide it into sections.

Answer: Let us suppose that this section of the circle is covered by the treaty banning nuclear weapons on the Moon and other planets and this section is covered by the treaty banning the use of weapons in space, and here the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the defense against missiles, and here other treaties...Now if you look at the circle you will find sections covered by treaties and conventions but most of the circle is still blank and is not covered by agreements. We want the whole circle to be covered and without any gaps. The agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons on earth does not ban their use in space. All the weapons of total destruction such as laser beams and others can be used in space. Therefore, we want all these weapons to be banned. We also propose the adoption of an international resolution totally banning the use of space for military purposes.

With regard to the U.S. space shuttle Columbia we have strong suspicions that it will be used for military purposes. It appears from the shuttle's design that it has a military character. There are many views on this possibility. However, I reaffirm that it is not only a question of the shuttle. Rather, the main premise is to prevent the arms race in space. We will feel calm only when a decision is made to reduce arms everywhere and particularly in outer space.

Question: You have drawn a gloomy picture of U.S. policy. Thus I assume that you expect tension to increase in several parts of the world and particularly in those areas that have been historically tense such as the Middle East. Do you expect Israel to launch a new aggression in the area with U.S. guidance?

If that should happen and such an aggression should take place against Syria for instance, how far will the Soviet Union go in supporting Syria?

Answer: I know you come from a country (he means Kuwait) that opposes all foreign intervention and military bases and alliances. Your countries have always said that Gulf security is the responsibility of the Gulf countries. You have firmly rejected the Camp David accords and severed relations with Egypt. We understand and respect this policy. We understand peoples who are struggling for their independence and for preserving their natural wealth in order to build a life in their countries in the ways that suit them. Our approach to the Middle East is based on these same principles. With regard to treaties, I assure you that the Soviet Union continues to adhere to the basic policy that it has followed since the state's foundation. What is this basic policy regarding international treaties? It is that the Soviet Union always fulfills all the commitments stated in the treaty without exception. With regard to the treaty with Syria, its purpose is to strengthen Syria's international position.

Question: A senior official in the Pentagon said to me that the Soviet Union is massing 23 divisions north of Iran and that these divisions stand ready for any emergency and for intervening in Iran and the Gulf when the need arises. How true is this claim, particularly as what the U.S. official said conflicts with Soviet policy toward the Gulf that was officially declared by Comrade Brezhnev?

Answer: As I have said, Soviet policy toward the Gulf is clear and consistent. In New Delhi Brezhnev proposed to the world that the Indian Ocean be turned into a region of peace. He said the Soviet Union will do all it can to achieve this end and carried out several initiatives in this regard. As for the 23 Soviet divisions north of Iran, there is a historical analogy from which you can draw a lesson. Some 20 or 30 years ago the former U.S. Secretary of Defense Forrestal began shouting that there were Russian tanks in the streets of Washington. Those tanks were thrown out of the Pentagon's windows. That is my answer to your question. My advice to you is not to give much credence to reports from the Pentagon because they have vivid imaginations there.

Question: If the Americans intervene militarily in the Gulf, what will the Soviet reaction be?

Answer: The Soviet Union would respond in the appropriate manner. But how, I do not know.

I realized that the general did not want to discuss this subject and so I turned to another topic.

Question: What is the truth about Soviet military presence in Aden? Western reports say that there are 700 Soviet experts there and that a Soviet naval communications base as well as a military airport are being constructed. I ask this question in a sincere spirit.

Answer: I answer you in a sincere spirit. If we turn back and remember the Soviet peace initiative in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, which states that no military bases should be established in the region and its neighborhood and prohibits threats of force, you will find your answer. We are prepared to sign any treaty along these lines if the parties concerned participate in such a treaty. A short while ago there were negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on disarmament in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union is prepared to continue these negotiations. The latest Soviet document called on the world's parliaments, peoples and governments to participate with the Soviet Union in achieving disarmament in the area. I think our policy is clear and consistent.

In conclusion the general referred with satisfaction to the efforts to develop cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union on the basis of their mutual interests. He said: We are seeking to establish good cooperation. I welcome the development of cooperation on the basis of mutual understanding and common interests.

ZAMYATIN INTERVIEWED ON NEUTRON DECISION, TALKS

GF271005 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 18

[Ra'uf Shahruri interview with Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of International Information Department, in Moscow in "early August"]

[Text] When I asked to interview an official of the CPSU Central Committee, I was told that Leonid Zamyatin would hold a dialogue with me. Zamyatin is the chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee--the highest real authority in the Soviet Union. He also holds a number of important posts in the higher decision-making echelons in Moscow. His name is well known in the international press. I interviewed him in the huge Central Committee building, which is also Chairman Brezhnev's headquarters and from where he makes his most important decisions.

Zamyatin is in his fifties. He is tall and lean with eyes that radiate intelligence and caution. He is an experienced and quick-witted man who speaks very quickly--and I do not think he does this deliberately to exhaust his interlocutor or to dissipate his concentration. There may be another reason. He is a very busy official and thus does not lose a single moment with compliments but tries to put forward the widest range of ideas in the shortest possible time.

Nevertheless, Zamyatin was sufficiently kind and charming to grant me adequate time and detained me briefly after the discussion for a friendly conversation.

I said to Zamyatin: Shortly after my arrival in Moscow I discarded all the ideas I had prepared in Kuwait as a basis for my discussion with you. It seemed to me that while these ideas were important, in the past few days more serious events and developments have taken place. I do not know whether the new ideas I shall put forward now will become old when I leave your office. International developments occur with frightening speed.

Zamyatin remained silent. He put his elbow on the table and half of his face disappeared as he leaned his head against his palm and listened attentively.

I continued: I expect you have guessed the topic to which I am referring: the grave decision by President Reagan to manufacture neutron weapons. Yet Comrade Brezhnev has received a message from President Reagan inviting him to a summit meeting, despite the fact that he accused the Soviet Union of embarking on the biggest armaments program in history. Is a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting still possible in these tense circumstances? Is Reagan's accusation that the Soviet Union has embarked on the biggest armaments program in history a kind of justification for the U.S. Government's decision to produce neutron weapons?

Comrade Zamyatin said: First of all I would like to put before you an assessment of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. From this assessment it is clear that in short, these relations have fallen to their lowest level ever. The reason is that from its very first day the Reagan administration has sought--and is still seeking--to escalate tension. The purpose of this is to implement a preplanned program whose objective is to escalate the arms race in all spheres speedily and on a large scale. When he puts on such a show of muscle, Reagan believes that the United States can talk to the Soviet Union from a position of strength. Reagan's policy is to break down all the roads that lead to disarmament and the deescalation of tension in the international situation.

This is evidenced by the fact that the United States has rejected SALT II and said publicly that the United States aims to be ahead of the Soviet Union in the armaments field. The United States today does not exclude the possibility of a limited preemptive nuclear war against the Soviet Union. We believe that any meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States should be fruitful and productive, because the situation is extremely serious. On this basis, the idea was put forward during the 26th congress. However, regretfully, we have not so far received a reply to this proposal from Reagan.

Moreover, the United States does not want any contacts with the Soviet Union in which it holds a profound and tangible discussion of major international issues. The United States is currently working on the production of 20 new types of weapons of mass extermination and not just the one kind Reagan announced--the neutron bomb--which is the most powerful "inhuman" weapon against mankind. Of course, there are no "humane weapons," but this weapon in particular is the height of weapons to exterminate mankind.

The flood of words continued to flow from Zamyatin: Very regretfully we note that the U.S. military budget has now reached a very high figure. The United States is embarking on an open arms race and then resorts to propaganda tactics to cover up this arms race in the U.S. press and information media, claiming that all this is in response to the so-called "Soviet threat." The United States was supposed to conclude the SALT II treaty which bans nuclear weapons as well as very dangerous weapons. The United States, however, did not adopt any measures in this regard. On the contrary, the U.S. National Security Council has discussed the possibility of the deployment of MX missiles in hidden positions and far from the type of supervision provided for by SALT II. I have many other examples but I will refrain from citing them.

Zamyatin added: What I would like to say here is that the Soviet Union is prepared to forge far ahead in negotiations with the United States to achieve the principle of reciprocal safeguards for the security of both countries. With regard to your question on Reagan's message to Brezhnev proposing a meeting between them, I would like to tell you that what the U.S. press is saying about this matter is not correct. Reagan did not propose a meeting specifically. There is no response in the message to what Brezhnev said during the 26th congress. The U.S. press is trying to suggest that the Soviet Union is proceeding in the negotiations with the United States on medium-range and other missiles. The fact is that there are no negotiations on these matters. U.S. propaganda claims about behind-the-scenes negotiations are foolish and silly. A meeting with the second or third man at the Soviet Embassy in Washington is portrayed by the State Department as "negotiations." I assure you that so far there have been no negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on these matters. The responsibility for this falls on the United States, particularly with regard to medium-range missiles.

Question: But why does the United States try to suggest that there are negotiations with the Soviet Union which are in fact nonexistent?

Answer: The aim is to make the Western allies of the United States believe that NATO's decisions are being implemented. The United States, however, has opted for one part of NATO's decisions--increasing armaments and insuring superiority in this field--while ignoring other parts. A meeting will take place between Gromyko and Haig within the framework of the United Nations in the near future and the Americans only call it "a preparatory meeting."

Question: Will the neutron race affect the Soviet economy and the 5-year plan approved by the 26th congress? Do you believe that among the U.S. objectives in escalating the arms race is to undermine and exhaust the Soviet economy?

Answer: When the United States imposes the arms race on us, it believes it can abort Soviet economic projects. However, we shall study all issues connected with the arms race. I remind you of what Comrade Brezhnev said--that we shall not allow the United States to beat us in the armaments field. This means that we have to make available additional funds to confront the new types of U.S. weapons. We would have liked not to enter this race, particularly as there is a surplus of weapons sufficient to destroy mankind several times over. On our side we want to end this arms race. However, the aims of the Reagan administration are different. When Reagan was planning foreign policy he used to place the arms race on top of his program. This affects the U.S. economy. Americans have felt that the Reagan administration is seeking to reduce allocations for the armaments program. The American people will not be happy with this reduction. The first sign is the big air traffic controllers strike which the Reagan administration is trying to suppress very harshly.

III. 28 Aug 81

AA 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

It is adopting the severest measures against employees and workers, firing the strikers and arresting prominent trade unionists.

Question: If the United States insists on producing neutron weapons, will the Soviet Union take a similar step? From the purely theoretical and technological point of view, is the Soviet Union capable of manufacturing neutron weapons?

Answer: So that only political means are used. [sentence as published] We believe there is still an opportunity to prevent the production of nuclear weapons as happened in 1978. This is our starting point. This is because acceleration of the arms race in the neutron field will impede future negotiations. We hope there will be negotiations on medium-range missiles. We do not wish to add neutron weapons to the agenda of the next negotiations. It is natural for every state to always find the appropriate means to defend itself against any type of weapon. In the past, the famous German arms manufacturer Krupp used to say: "When the tank's armor becomes stronger, the opponent produces a gun of a bigger caliber." This applies to our present situation.

I looked at Zamyatin and said: I think that is enough about the United States. Zamyatin exhaled heavily and said: Oh yes, that's sufficient.

[Question] Allow me then to move to other issues nearer to our Arab causes.

[Answer] Yes, yes. Please drink the tea. It has gone cold.

U.S. CAMPAIGN ON 'SOVIET THREAT,' PROPAGANDA HIT

LD280425 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Vladimir Servov: "New Flood of Old Fabrications"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS)--Washington's adventurist policy aimed at turning West Europe into a springboard for the preparation of a "limited" nuclear war that would be suicidal for that region and its efforts to impose on it a new and still more onerous round in the arms race are not only encountering growing opposition among the public but are also arousing disapproval in ruling circles of West European countries. Endeavoring in these conditions to exert fresh pressure on its NATO partners and to push through the implementation of its nuclear missile and neutron plans, Washington is cooking up a new propaganda and subversion operation. As the Pentagon correspondent of ABC Television reports, the United States intends to launch in the next few days an "unprecedented massive campaign aimed at convincing West Europeans and Americans that the Russians are a tremendous threat to peace." In the next 2 weeks hundreds of brochures concocted by American military intelligence concerning the supposed "increase in armaments by the Soviet Union" will be handed to the governments of West European countries for publication in the press. Thus, once again we are faced with the myth about the "Soviet treat," about Soviet tanks allegedly awaiting the order to invade Western Europe, about Soviet missiles which are about to descend on the heads of the poor West Europeans. Why is a new flood of fabrications necessary? The correspondent makes no secret of this: It is hoped in the Pentagon, he reports, that after the publication of this "information," or rather those falsehoods, Western European governments will join the Reagan administration in substantially increasing military spending.

However, the question arises: Will this dubious venture not misfire? Will the West Europeans fall for this foul-smelling propagandist trick? The same Pentagon correspondent testifies to the fact that there are doubts about this even on the banks of the Potomac. He admits that misgivings are being voiced that the proposed operation "may have the opposite effect," that is, be seen by West Europeans as another manifestation of the pressure tactics that are being pursued by the "hard-line" Reagan administration. These misgivings, let us say straight out, are entirely justified. People in Europe are realizing more and more clearly the exceptional danger inherent in Washington's policy of stepping up the arms race and pushing Western Europe and the whole of mankind toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

POLISH MINISTERS SEE POLITICAL CHANGE FOR 'WORSE'

LD272342 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish Government, the Council of Ministers, has met in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister, to discuss the social and economic situation.

In view of a drop in coal output it was decided that the key industries should take precedent in fuel supplies. Production of certain energy consuming products will be curtailed or stopped temporarily. It was decided to reduce the consumption of liquid fuel and cancel a number of bus routes, as well as those of passenger trains and planes. Not a single construction project will be started before the year is out.

It was noted at the government session that the political climate in the country had changed for the worse of late. This is the direct result of irresponsible actions of the leaders of the Solidarity trade union. A lower standard of public discipline entails more cases of (?felonies) and economic crimes.

KANIA ADDRESSES POZNAN AKTIV ON CRIMEA MEETING

LD272148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] In an address to the party aktiv of Poznan Voivodship, Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, dwelt on the current problems in Poland's development. The situation remains one of crisis, he said. We have not yet managed to halt the economic decline. A difficult situation is developing on the domestic market. Improvement can only be realized through more productive labor and better management. Above all, it is a matter of better utilization of the country's natural wealth. The most important thing now is to ensure the efficiency of the coal industry and other mining industries. The task is to iron out disproportions and to bring the circulation of money and goods into balance.

Complicated problems connected with Poland's enormous indebtedness are arising in foreign trade. This year about \$2.6-\$2.7 billion are to be paid in interest alone. Obviously it is necessary to create a powerful export potential. No one will pay our way for us, Kania stressed. The party has a program for getting out of the crisis and is working on creating the conditions for an economic reform that will reveal the advantages of the socialist system.

The first secretary stressed the PZPR's intention to follow consistently the course drawn up by its ninth congress, a course of strengthening the party's leading role and its Marxist-Leninist nature. This line must at the same time be a line of struggle against all those who threaten socialism in our country and undermine the national security. There are more than a few such threats. We cannot allow Poland's socialist gains to be lost, because the foundations of the system in our country would be threatened.

Kania stated that during his visit to the Crimea with Jaruzelski and the talks that took place there, Comrade Brezhnev and other members of the Soviet leadership had noted with understanding Poland's difficulties. At the same time the Soviet side had expressed its concern about the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. Poland is part of the socialist community and of the defensive Warsaw Pact. A weakening of Poland affects the defensive capability of the whole socialist community. The joint communique stressed precisely that the existence of a strong, sovereign, socialist Poland is in the interests of the Soviet Union. At the same time it pointed out that the Soviet Union's strength and great international prestige are working in the interest of Poland and its security and are an important factor in the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

POLISH YOUTH PAPER ATTACKS 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

PM271015 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent Yu. Orlik: "Flames' Light"]

[Text] Warsaw--The first issue of PLOMIENIE (translated, it means "flames"), the socio-political weekly of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, appeared in its present form 22 November 1980. Previously to that the journal was published once a month, was of an educational-methodical nature and was intended for activists of socialist youth unions. I used to read it in the earlier years and--no offense meant to the staffers--the journal, although it was produced by skilled hands, was rather boring. It was distributed chiefly on subscription, in youth organizations. Today PLOMIENIE is on sale through retail outlets, and with a print of 100,000 copies it is not so easy to buy the latest issue of the weekly from a kiosk.

What, then, was the reason for changing the publication--its format, frequency and, most importantly, its contents?

"The events of the summer of 1980--the strikes on the coast and the formation of Solidarity--created a new situation in Poland," Jerzy Pardus, chief editor of PLOMIENIE said. "An acute political struggle developed in the country. Counterrevolutionary forces waged an offensive against socialism's gains and the communist party. The youth movement was also split. In such a situation it was impossible to remain to one side and follow along in the wake of events. PLOMIENIE was being published once a month, and each issue was sent to the printers 3 months in advance. We were hopelessly behind the times and out of touch with life, which was seething with conflicts. It was necessary to change the nature of the publication. And we made such a suggestion. The PZPR Central Committee and the main board of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Publishing House supported it...."

Some 30 issues of the new sociopolitical youth weekly have now appeared.

PLOMIENIE is implacable toward those who are undermining socialism's foundations in Poland and dreaming of restoring the old capitalist order in the country. For the weekly's staffers the concept of "antisocialist forces" is not an abstraction but means concrete organizations and concrete people. PLOMIENIE names them and exposes their counterrevolutionary activity. There is, above all, Leszek Moczulski's group operating under the name of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which openly and maliciously attacks the principles of the state system and the sociopolitical structure and the organs of power in People's Poland. "This group," PLOMIENIE writes in an article entitled "What Are Anti-socialist Forces?" "possesses a clearly outlined political program which defines not only the goal--the overthrow of the socialist system at any price--but also the forms and methods of action."

The antisocialist forces include figures on the Workers Defense Committee. PLOMIENIE has devoted a special article to one of the committee's ideologues--the not unknown Adam Michnik--and to his current inflammatory counterrevolutionary activity, from which it is clear that the interests of revanchist FRG circles are in fact closer to this "workers' friend" than the interests of the Polish people.

PLOMIENIE is not afraid to criticize Solidarity's rightwing--those who seek to use this trade union association as a political counterweight to the PZPR and as an opposition force. "There are figures in the new union," the weekly writes, "who do not even attempt to conceal the political course that they are following: to undermine the party's authority in the eyes of society, to push it into defensive positions and to leave it with the secondary role of an organization concerned only with its own ideological problems."

This is served, incidentally, by assertions that the party should not engage in economic and social policies...."

The militant, attacking nature of PLOMIENIE's articles, its principled defense of socialism and of its ideological and moral values and its exposing of the dangerous plans and actions of the strategists of "rolling back" and "eroding" communism have not been to everyone's liking in Poland. At first there were "warning" letters and telephone calls. Look, they said, you will find yourselves isolated and will lose readers and contributors (indeed, there did turn out to be a section of the latter who refused to cooperate with the new publication). When "persuasion" failed to work, the editorial staff was showered with insults and threats--up to and including physical violence. The weekly SOLIDARNOSC bombarded PLOMIENIE's political program with crude attacks and absurd accusations. It was necessary to go through all that, hold out, see it through and rebuff the slanderers and demagogues, while not retreating by one step from the position held. PLOMIENIE did not retreat.

"We do not want compliments but criticism," Jerzy Pardus remarked in conversation with me, "for we have a long road to follow, and we are right at the start of it. The new PLOMIENIE has not been going very long. We are still learning, seeking and awaiting comments and suggestions--from readers and young people. Their letters suggest to us addresses for assignments, new rubrics, topics...."

"I am calling from Poznan. My name is Jacek Wrzesinski. I am taking my final exams this year. I have been reading PLOMIENIE since its first issue. It is very good that you write openly of various problems. I would like to ask when, finally, we will start studying real history?"

The editorial office frequently receives letters and telephone calls of this sort. The interest of young people in history and social disciplines is not accidental. First, it is difficult to understand the complex present situation in Poland without having points of reference or knowing the most important landmarks in the country's history. Second, since August 1980 the pages of the press have been literally flooded with articles presenting Poland's most recent history in a distorted light. The "champions of democracy," of course after the Western model, see nothing in the past of People's Poland but an uninterrupted sequence of "mistakes and distortions." Speculating on the inadequate treatment of certain events in Polish historiography, figures from the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers Defense Committee try to impose on public opinion their own--malicious--interpretation of dramatic pages in Poland's history. It would be politically naive to seek in these writings a selfless interest in the past or a desire for objectivity. Solidarity's experts are stubbornly seeking to revise certain moments in the history of Soviet-Polish relations in an antihistorical, anti-Soviet spirit. This is an attack on the Polish communists' party and on socialism, with history serving merely as an assault position.

"And we decided," I was told in PLOMIENIE's editorial office, "to organize something like a discussion club on questions of history in our pages, to invite to participate in it not only professional historians and writers but also people directly involved in events--party and state figures, war veterans and pioneers of socialism in Poland."

Dozens of such meetings have now taken place in the editorial office.

But the past has not been the only subject of discussion in the discussion club. The present--heated, contradictory and concerning everyone--could not fail to intrude upon the agenda of the meetings.

"If you take into account the fact that the system of political studies in organizations of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth has essentially collapsed and that many young people have lost their way and are simply confused, partly as a result of hostile propaganda," Jerzy Pardus said, "it is hard to overestimate the significance of these clubs. Here, in argument and in the clash of opinions, the chief truth is learned--only socialism guarantees Poland's future, and only the party of communists is capable of getting the country out of the socioeconomic crisis. Here a rebuff is dealt to those who try to erode the foundations of our system, who cast doubt on our international alliances and who would like to push Poland onto a road leading nowhere."

#### CPCZ PRESIDIUUM APPROVES CRIMEA SUMMIT RESULTS

PM270902 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Prague, 23 Aug (TASS)--The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has assessed highly the results of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee and president of the CSSR.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, a report published here says, noted that this meeting reaffirmed the complete unity of views on all questions discussed and was an important new stimulus to the intensification of the friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of the two countries and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the Soviet Union are the firm, unchanging basis of the policy of the CPCZ and Socialist Czechoslovakia. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium emphasized the firm determination of the Czechoslovak communists and entire CSSR people to continue to develop and strengthen their ties of fraternal cooperation, and to reinforce the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries in accordance with the vital interests of our peoples, for the sake of the further successful advance in the joint struggle for socialism, social progress and world peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted that the positive results of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and other spheres create a firm basis for this cooperation's further successful development in the spirit of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The document stresses the CSSR's unaltered interest in expanding mutual economic ties on the basis of the coordination of 5-year plans, particularly in the systematic intensification of production sharing and specialization in accordance with the long-term program which has been adopted, and also on the basis of the utilization of other opportunities in the course of bilateral cooperation and within the framework of the CEMA countries' integration actions. Czechoslovakia will also promote with all its might the effective coordination of the socialist countries' economic policy.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed again its full support for the CPSU's principled, Leninist, peaceful foreign policy and the USSR's consistent struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension, the halting of the arms race, disarmament, and against the dangerous policy of imperialism's aggressive forces headed by U.S. reactionary circles, which are creating a threat to the peoples peaceful life and stepping up the danger of the outbreak of a new military conflict. In connection with this, increasing significance is attached to the USSR's peace initiatives and the socialist community states' coordinated efforts to preserve and further intensify the process of relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy accords with the Czechoslovak people's most vital interests and meets with broad support from the whole world's progressive and peace-loving forces.

That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium declares the CSSR's full determination to continue, in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist community states, to contribute to joint efforts to safeguard peace and to the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence, the report states.

WEST'S IDEOLOGICAL 'SABOTAGE' AGAINST CSSR VIEWED

PM271042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 81 p 4

[Report by correspondent L. Biryukov under the rubric "Ideological Front": "Vigorous Rebuff"]

[Text] Prague--The front of the ideological struggle knows no state borders--you often run across this observation in Czechoslovakia, a country lying at Europe's center. Not only transportation arteries intersect here. There the socialist state, standing at the juncture of two worlds, attracts particular attention from the West's ideological and subversion centers. They are constantly conducting subversive propaganda via the radio, television and press and with the help of special people disguised as tourists. The present exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena is affecting the increased intensity of anti-Czechoslovak propaganda, which is increasingly acquiring the nature of open sabotage. In such a situation, of course, one has to keep one's powder dry.

The CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak people are reacting with vigilance and calm to the propaganda orgy organized by the West's special services. And if at its 16th congress last spring the CPCZ called for the further improvement of the working people's ideological education, this was dictated by creative aims.

"We will be able to fulfill the great and complex tasks we have set ourselves in developing socialist society only if the party continues to raise the level of the working people's socialist consciousness, education and cultural maturity," CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary G. Husak said in the report to the congress.

The Czechoslovak people are building a new society under conditions of the confrontation of the two opposing social systems and their two irreconcilable ideologies. For this reason the CPCZ Congress noted the need to educate working people in the spirit of class vigilance and irreconcilability toward bourgeois attitudes, right opportunism and revisionism of all shades and toward the various survivals of the past in people's consciousness. Among the features determining CPCZ strategy in the ideology sphere is tireless opposition to the West's anticommunist campaigns.

Ideological work in the CSSR has been conducted recently under the influence of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 16th CPCZ Congresses and also of the CPCZ' 60th anniversary.

Czechoslovak communists were given new strength by the speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who noted the broad international significance of the great and valuable experience accumulated by the CPCZ in political struggle and the leadership of society, and of the correctness and farsightedness of its political course. This memorable event, symbolizing our parties' unity, was imprinted in the minds of those who, by their labor, strengthen Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship day by day and, thereby, doom to failure the ideological saboteurs' feverish intrigues. Communists say: "Since our ideological adversary is intensifying the attacks against Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, our duty is to strengthen the fraternal alliance still more vigorously!" Such resolve creates the moral climate necessary for the success of ideological education.

The CPCZ Central Committee has recently carried out a number of major actions of party-wide significance in the ideology sphere. The Central Committee March (1980) Plenum which discussed the question of further raising the standard and effectiveness of political educational and ideological work, must above all be related to those actions.

In the spring of this year there was a seminar entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress--A Source of Inspiration in the Struggle for Communism and Peace." A further seminar has been organized specially dealing with current questions of the ideological struggle.

The profoundly substantiated conclusions made by the CPCZ Central Committee when regularly reviewing ideological problems serve to mobilize the working people. "Bourgeois propaganda's main line is anticommunism, whose barb is aimed primarily at the Soviet Union," it was noted in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report at the party Central Committee's March (1980) Plenum. "...The most improbable lie that they have been disseminating and, recently, have elevated to the level of hysteria is the assertion of some 'Soviet threat' .

By addressing the people with honest information and comparing the true facts from the lives of the two worlds the CPCZ helps the country's working people to see clearly "who is who, and forestalls ideological sabotage and renders it harmless.

It is important to explain to the people the reasons why the ideological attacks against the USSR, the CSSR and the other socialist countries are being waged with special intensity. Such "attention" from the West is no mere chance. Noting the malicious tone of the anti-Czechoslovak propaganda, V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said: "They bear malice because our policy is a principled one, because in Czechoslovakia anti-socialist elements have no nutrient medium and because our people trust the Communist Party and support its program. The so-called dissidents, chartists or other opponents of our socialist system cannot hope to be given scope for their anti-socialist activity."

In ideological work the CPCZ is making skillful use of a very important document which has received international recognition, entitled "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in Society Following the 13th CPCZ Congress."

The West's ideological sabotage is dangerous and insidious. The CPCZ believes that it must not be underestimated. At the same time, the party teaches the ideological front fighters to expose to the masses the primitivism and the patent absurdity of the anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet attacks being conducted from the NATO countries and Beijing. In taking up arms against real socialism the bourgeois ideologists can only count on fugitive renegades and traitors who are allying with the instigators of war and with revanchists and, within the CSSR, on a pitiful handful of "dissenters."

The various types of emigres supported by the U.S. special services expatiate about an "improved socialism." But who will believe them? These are the same people who swear love for socialism and, at the same time, collect money for weapons for the enemies of socialist Poland, as the Czechoslovak intelligence agent I. Hodic, who had been working until recently in U.S. intelligence and propaganda centers, related at a recent press conference in Prague.

Under contemporary conditions the ceaseless improvement of ideological work has become the law for Czechoslovak communists. The CPCZ approaches this task profoundly and critically, indicating the need to eliminate the shortcomings which still exist. The latter include manifestations of a formal, bureaucratic approach and the still extant practice whereby quantity, not quality, becomes the criterion of work.

The CPCZ is conducting ideological work in an offensive, Marxist-Leninist spirit. It arms the workers, faced by Western demagoguery and slander, with the most weighty arguments and facts, erecting a reliable barrier to bourgeois propaganda. The sphere of ideological activity is being reinforced with cadres and its material base is being strengthened.

The CPCZ now possesses a harmonious system of party study without which there can be no success in educating the masses.

Every year 1.2 million communists and over 150,000 nonparty people replenish their ideological arsenal with new knowledge gained in study. Of these, over 180,000 people immediately go out among the masses of propagandists and agitation workers. A network of political enlightenment houses has been set up and developed and is operating in all 114 regions of the country and in Prague and Bratislava. There are over 6,000 agitation centers now operating in the republic. All of this helps to improve the rearing of conscious members of the socialist society.

The CSSR's mass media are skillfully crossing ideological swords with the enemy. The CPCZ rates highly their educational and mobilizing role. The search for new, most effective forms of ideological influence is being conducted here. Czechoslovak readers invariably greet with interest the current and pointed booklets of RUDE PRAVO's "Library" series. Collections on questions of ideology and international relations, compiled from materials from the newspaper and certain other party publications, do not lie for long on the shelves of the political literature stores. Local CPCZ organizations praise with good reason such publications as, for example, "Battling Ideologies" and "For the Victory of Lenin's Ideas." These are a great help to the propagandist, agitation worker and lecturer.

Czechoslovak communists know from experience that asserting an advanced ideology, like any joint sphere of effort, requires the precise coordination of fraternal parties' actions. Within the ramified machinery of multilateral ideological cooperation prevailing among the socialist community countries, the CPCZ plays a considerable role. Besides reviewing cardinal problems at the friendly meetings in the Crimea of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states, a powerful boost is given to the development of effective ties in the ideology sphere by regular conferences of the Central Committee secretaries of the Socialist countries' Marxist-Leninist parties on international and ideological issues in which CPCZ representatives invariably participate. In multilateral and bilateral cooperation, Czechoslovak workers coordinate with their colleagues the joint efforts of institutions engaged in the social sciences, and also of the press, radio and television, and the activity of journalists unions, news agencies and publishing houses.

The truth about real socialism is an invincible weapon in the ideological confrontation. This forward-looking truth is successfully resisting the poisoned arrows of socialism's enemies.

#### STATE OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN RELATIONS REVIEWED

PM271058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 3

[APN-attributed article by G. Abalov: "On the Path of Transformations"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU attaches great importance to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the RCP. Relations between our parties and peoples are built on a firm basis--a common social system, Marxist-Leninist ideology and unity of long-term tasks and aims. The recent friendly meeting in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, was a new contribution to their development.

Soviet-Romanian relations are based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed 7 July 1970, with full equality and respect for the sovereignty and independence of both states, and are part of the mutual ties between socialist countries within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

Bilateral economic cooperation is developing in accordance with the projected plans. The USSR ranks first in Romania's foreign trade turnover. It supplies Romania with machines and equipment, many types of raw materials and technical documentation, receiving in return various machines-building, chemical, light and food industry products.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, including Romania, are waging a persistent struggle to strengthen peace, eliminate the threat of war and preserve and deepen detente. The program of measures aimed at consolidating peace formulated by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is well known.

The Soviet peace program, which was organically continued and developed at the 26th CPSU Congress, generated a broad response in Romania. The March (1981) RCP Central Committee Plenum noted that the Soviet proposals "open up prospects for beginning talks and are aimed at seeking ways to stop the arms race and make the transition to resolving problems by means of talks."

Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, stressed: "We appreciate with special satisfaction the rising development of relations of warm friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU and between our countries and peoples.... The further and even stronger development of Romanian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and solidarity will serve the progress and well-being of both countries' peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world."

#### ROMANIAN FACTORY TOURED ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM271049 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 August publishes on page 4 a 1,400-word Bucharest report from correspondent S. Petukhov under the headline "Named for 23 August," tied to the 37th anniversary of Romania's "liberation from the fascist yoke as a result of the Soviet Army's decisive victories and the armed uprising carried out in these conditions on 23 August 1944." Petukhov reports on the "life and labor of the thousands-strong collective of machine-building workers at a Bucharest enterprise named for 23 August." He outlines the plant's history and current tasks, interviews its director and party committee secretary and describes work and leisure conditions.

#### CPSU GREETES BCP ON BUZLUDZHA CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

PM261439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the BCP Central Committee on the 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha congress]

[Text] To the BCP Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of communists and Soviet people, cordially congratulates the BCP Central Committee and the communists and all the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha congress.

The history of the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria knows many remarkable pages. They undoubtedly include the first constituent congress of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, which was held 9 decades ago. It paved the foundation for the unification of separate groups of Bulgarian Marxists into a single independent revolutionary organization, which, with the passage of time, grew into a new type of party--the genuine political vanguard of the working class and all the country's working people.

For Soviet and Bulgarian communists and for our peoples this notable date is filled with particular meaning. It is precisely from that distant time that the tradition of unbreakable internationalist links between the Russian and Bulgarian workers' movements stem. At the origins of this tradition was the outstanding Marxist, Blagoev, one of the organizers of the Buzludzha congress and earlier one of the first of the social-democratic circles in Russia.

The anniversary of the Buzludzha congress reminds one of the grand and glorious path traveled by Bulgarian revolutionaries and Bulgarian communists. As a Marxist-Leninist party the BCP was firmly established and tempered, to use Dimitrov's words, by learning from the Bolshevik Party and accumulating its own ever richer experience. In their selfless struggle against a fascist monarchical regime and the exploiter classes, Bulgarian communists strengthened their authority among the masses. They led the people to the historic victory of 9 September 1944.

The 90th anniversary of the Buzludzha congress is being met by the BCP as the leading force of Bulgarian society, which is confidently leading the Bulgarian people along the path of the construction of advanced socialism, and as an authoritative detachment of the international communist movement, which firmly bases itself on the principles of proletarian internationalism and consistently acts in favor of lasting peace, social progress, freedom and the independence of peoples.

Soviet communists wish you, dear friends, new successes in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions and in the struggle for communist ideals.

Long live the fraternal unity of the CPSU and the BCP and may the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship strengthen from year to year!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

BCP OFFICIAL RECALLS FORMATION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

PM271123 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 August in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5, under the headline "Vanguard of Bulgaria's Working Class," a 1,800-word article by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. In the article, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the constituent congress of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, Stanishev traces the development of the Communist Party in Bulgaria from its beginnings in social democracy, through the creation of the Communist Party in 1919 and the formation of a socialist state in 1947, to its "healthy, onward march" today under the "firm leadership" of Todor Zhivkov, noting its "fruitful" ties with the CPSU.

ZAMYATIN INTERVIEWED ON GULF SITUATION, LEBANON

GF271830 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 18

[Final segment of Ra'uf Shahruri interview with Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of International Information Department, in Moscow in "early August"]

[Text] I continued the dialogue with Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the Central Committee's International Information Department and member of the CPSU Central Committee. I changed the topic of the dialogue and centered it on the Gulf region.

I said: I do not want you to explain the Soviet Union's policy on the Gulf because it is clear enough. Comrade Brezhnev defined the principles of this policy in the New Delhi declaration (December 1980), when he called on the concerned parties to declare the Indian Ocean a region of peace on the bases of five principles: "no foreign bases, no threats by force, no foreign alliances, no nuclear weapons and a confirmation of the sovereignty of the region's states over their territories and natural resources." It is clear that the stands of the other parties have been negative. Will the Soviet Union commit itself to the above-mentioned Brezhnev principles even if the others have not committed themselves to them?

Zamyatin answered: We have no bases or alliances in the region and we do not intend to have any. We do not have nuclear weapons there. We support the sovereignty of all Gulf states. You know this well, especially in Kuwait. On the contrary, we want to develop cooperation with all Gulf states. In fact, we have implemented such a policy despite the negativity of the other side. However, I believe that the nations of the region will not enjoy peace and tranquillity and will not be able to enjoy their right to aspire to a bright future. This is so because the other side, headed by the United States, does not recognize the sovereignty of the Gulf states over their resources. It threatens their security by dispatching naval fleets to the region while completely ignoring the independence and sovereignty of the Gulf states. Thus, we believe it will be possible to achieve peace in the region when the five principles are implemented by all parties concerned because a one-sided commitment is not sufficient. The Soviet Union will continue to pursue such a policy and will not intervene in the affairs of the Gulf states. However, the United States is pursuing a policy counter to this, so it is not possible to reassure the hearts and minds of the region's peoples. The United States wants to control both the Near and Middle East. A discussion is currently taking place on the legal framework within which the U.S. Army can be deployed in the region on the basis of the Camp David agreements. Add to this the strong Israeli military threat that is supported by the threat of the permanent U.S. presence. At this moment, there are 40 naval ships in the region. They have been there since the eruption of the hostage crisis in Tehran. The Americans claim they are in the region to defend their vital interests. I want to ask you a question: If Kuwait were to send a single civilian ship, and not an entire military fleet, to the shores of the United States, what would the United States do? It would protest, because the United States interprets international laws according to its own interests without considering the interests of other states. At a time when we find U.S. forces making an overt presence, we hear statements saying that the Soviet Union wants to seize the oil-producing areas and that it wants to reach warm waters. These statements are most insolent.

Mr Zamyatin continued by saying: Brezhnev's proposals are still important and we shall defend them in the future. Concerning the negative reaction of the Western states, their reaction means that they do not want to see a real peace in the region. Instead, they want to impose the U.S. peace (Pax Americana).

Zamyatin added: When we forwarded the Helsinki agreements, the Western states rejected them. However, after a number of years they had to endorse them because the situation in Europe forced them to do so.

I believe that developments in the Near and Middle East will lead to holding an international conference that will resolve all questions in the interest of the Arab states. At that time, the Western states will return to the Soviet proposals.

Question: Since, in your reply to the question on the situation in the Gulf, you have referred to the Near East crisis (and there is no doubt a close line between the two), permit me to note that all streams of the crisis join and have for years been flowing into Lebanon. Tension is escalating in the Near East as a result of the extremist policies adopted by Washington and Tel Aviv. Do you think that the region is about to witness a war, for instance, as a result of an Israeli aggression against Syria?

Answer: Aggression against Lebanon has continued for the past 10 years. Lebanon is the victim of the fatal blows dealt to it by Israel. We shall not spare any efforts to stop this aggression, which can spread to other countries in the region as a result of the extremist and terrorist activities of Begin's policy, particularly following the formation of the new government.

It now seems that the Israelis have studied the Chinese language despite the big difference between Hebrew and Chinese. When we hear Begin's statements in which he threatens to punish this country or the other, we remember the statements made by Deng Xiaoping who, too, wanted to try using force against Vietnam. Making such a comparison, I mean to say that aggressors speak the same language everywhere on earth.

Question: The Government of Lebanon has recently decided to obtain an air defense network in order to confront the Israeli attacks. On the popular level, too, it proposed the idea of concluding a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union. My question is: Is the Soviet Union prepared to supply Lebanon with an air defense network if the Lebanese Government officially requests one? What are, usually, the conditions for concluding friendship and cooperation agreements between the Soviet Union and other states?

Answer: The answer is simple. The Soviet Union has not yet received a request from Lebanon for an air defense network. The rule is that whenever the Soviet Union receives specific proposals from foreign countries, these proposals are studied by the two sides and then the appropriate decisions are made. If the Soviet Union receives no proposals it cannot make any decision. On the other hand, all states including Lebanon have the right to choose any form of self-defense according to international law and the UN Charter. It is up to the Lebanese Government to decide on this matter.

I realized that Zamyatin did not wish to expand on this subject any further. I turned to another topic. I said to him that the Iraqi-Iranian war is almost 1 year old. What is the Soviet Union's assessment of this war? How do you explain the Soviet Union's neutral stand when Iraq and the Soviet Union are bound by a friendship and cooperation treaty, whereas there is no such treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union?

Answer: The Soviet Union has declared from the beginning that hostilities between the two countries do not serve their interests or the interests of world peace. War between these two Muslim countries weakens the broad front of struggle against Zionism and imperialism and weakens both countries.

The Americans are of course interested in the expansion of the war and seek to escalate it because this would help in realizing the possibility of the intervention of the United States and those who cooperate with it in Iraq and Iran. The United States wants to weaken both countries. The measures adopted by the United States against Iran are clear proof of bad intentions, the exacerbation of economic losses, the destruction of oil resources and the instigation of conflicts within both Iran and Iraq. The imperialist countries are still exerting overt and covert pressure on Iraq. This is because the independent policy which Iraq was pursuing is not to the liking of the countries that have interests in the petroleum industry in general and in the Iraqi petroleum industry in particular.

If we look back at history we will easily find which countries are disturbed by Iraq's independence.

Our stand is based on the principle of establishing good relations with the two sides. We have more than once expressed our hope to both Baghdad and Tehran that peace and cooperation between them will be restored. We believe that this war should be stopped. From this angle we supported the special missions--whether from the nonaligned or from the Muslim countries--in their efforts to end the war. We are convinced that the governments of the two countries will eventually understand the real situation and will not allow the intervention of Western military forces.

Question: But the Americans say that the Soviet Union is preparing plans to intervene militarily in Iran...

Answer: This is cheap trading and pure fabrication by the Western propaganda media. I assure you that the Soviet Union has had no such intention in the past and has no such intention at present. We do not want to send our armed forces into Iran. This is our stand. We understand the difficulties this country is facing. We have traditional good-neighboring relations with Iran and we wish to keep them.

#### KUDRYAVTSEV VIEWS NEAR EAST POLITICAL MOVES

PM271408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "The Near East: The Webs of a New Plot"]

[Text] Events confirm that the Near East is still an extremely dangerous flashpoint capable of causing a war which could quickly spread to a number of other regions. A recent signal of this danger was the provocation staged in the Mediterranean by the United States when U.S. aircraft attacked Libyan planes, which is seen worldwide as a wanton act and a flagrant violation of the elementary norms of international law.

Events in Lebanon, with the attendant barbarous bombing of residential areas of Beirut by Israeli aircraft and the pirate raid by Tel Aviv's buzzards against the nuclear research center outside Baghdad, are a threat to peace in the Near East. In light of these circumstances the current situation in the Near East is--hypothetically speaking, of course--rather like the calm before the storm. Although extremely fragile, the truce in Lebanon is more or less holding and the United States and Israel are straightening out their affairs relating to the deferment of deliveries of U.S. warplanes.

But somewhere behind the scenes frantic preparations are under way for a new phase in the development of the Near East conflict. Events in Lebanon have once again demonstrated the sterility of the Camp David agreements and have shown that the Palestine resistance movement is far from being smashed and is ready to continue its just struggle against Tel Aviv's Zionism and the U.S. imperialism behind it. Despite Camp David's failure, U.S. imperialism's aims in the Near East are unaltered. The United States is seeking new ways and methods to establish U.S. domination in the region. "At the present time," Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said the other day, "the White House, together with Tel Aviv and its other partners in the Near East, is weaving a new plot against the Arab nation."

Judging from U.S. and Western or pro-Western press reports, certain U.S. political circles are beginning to grasp that the main problem in the Near East is the Palestinian problem and that no end to the Near East conflict as a whole can be expected unless it is solved. One cannot help noticing in this regard how the U.S. mass media are assiduously giving P. Habib, the President's representative in the Near East, the "credit" for establishing to all intents and purposes a truce in Lebanon between the Israeli Armed Forces and the Palestinians. It is emphasized that this is the first time that the Israelis and the Palestinians have managed to resolve the common issue of a truce.

While crediting Habib with services he did not render, the U.S. press says nothing, of course, about the most important thing: the brave resistance of Palestinians and Lebanese to Tel Aviv's aggression and also the effect of world public opinion, which strongly condemned Israel and its backer, the United States.

But the important thing here is that this is the first time in the United States that the Palestinians' role in Lebanon has been mentioned in this way. The press has started to carry more articles saying that the time has come for the United States to end its boycott of the PLO and to start talks with it. According to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a number of White House staffers are putting it about that President Reagan is ready to start an unofficial dialogue with the PLO in order to discuss the future of the West Bank of the Jordan. Some observers, the magazine explains, regard this as a "feeler."

On 9 August, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig told a press conference in part that he "would prefer not to describe" the PLO as a "Soviet agent." Speaking about terrorism he noted that the entire organization should not be labeled as terrorist. Yet at the same press conference Haig made it plain that the United States is sticking to the promise it gave Israel to refuse to recognize the PLO or to hold talks with it unless this organization recognizes Israel. Thus, the State Department explains, "There is no retreat on the question of direct contacts with the PLO."

What then are U.S. political and diplomatic circles talking about?

The main hopes are riding on the waverers in the Palestinian movement and on the division or internal undermining of the PLO. It is being argued increasingly often in the U.S. press that the PLO does not embrace all Palestinians and that conciliationists must therefore be sought in these quarters. As-Sadat's stooges are coming to the aid of the United States in this respect. The so-called Palestinian National Salvation Movement has sprung up in Cairo. This "organization" aims to drive a wedge between Palestinians and the Soviet Union and to clear the way for U.S.-Palestinian dialogue." As is well known, As-Sadat has advanced the idea of creating a Palestinian government in exile with its seat in the city of Al-Arish to start a dialogue with Israel along the lines of the separate talks between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel.

The appearance of numerous "initiatives" supposedly aimed at solving the Palestinian problem is also indicative of the attempts by the United States and Egypt to salvage the Camp David structure. These initiatives' authors generally masquerade as friends of the Palestinian people. In reality their aim is to "settle" the Near East conflict in the imperialists' interests, which on a regional level includes recognition of Israel's Zionist regime by the Arab countries.

The so-called West European initiative, which reflected the Common Market (EEC) countries' position, created quite a stir in the Western press. For all their desire to pass themselves off as friends of the Palestinian people the initiatives' authors reduce everything to creating the requisite conditions for Israel's recognition by the Arab countries and guaranteeing its security, as though the aggrieved party in the Near East were not the Arab people of Palestine but Israel. The working document prepared by the EEC Near East research group setting out the Common Market countries' position considers, for example, that mutual recognition is "sufficient compensation" for Israel for withdrawing from the occupied territories and for Palestinian self-determination. But the concept of "withdrawal" is very relative in the case since the EEC plan proposes certain border changes favoring Israel and that the maintenance by Israel of some of its armed forces "in vulnerable areas after the final withdrawal."

As for Palestinian "self-determination," the authors of the West European initiative contemplate it not in terms of creating a sovereign national state of the Arab people of Palestine under the auspices of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative, but as a component of a federation or confederation with either Jordan or Israel. Even this, in the authors view, should be decided not immediately and unconditionally but only after a corresponding referendum. Palestinian political circles naturally were extremely cautious about the West European initiative.

Following the recent sharp deterioration in the situation in the Near East Saudi Arabia launched an initiative for solving the Near East crisis. It was unveiled by Crown Prince Fahd. This time the latest initiative comes from an Arab state which recognizes the PLO and advocates the creation of a sovereign national state of the Arab people of Palestine. That is why Yasir 'Arafat, commenting on the new initiative's appearance, described it as "the threshold to a new political phase in which the interests of friends and enemies will be interwoven." "We must," he said, "steer carefully in order not to get lost in the maze of international politics and to keep things in their proper perspective." He put it very accurately since Saudi Arabia supports the PLO's struggle and gives both moral and material aid to the Arab people of Palestine. In short, it adheres to the position of a country which is an integral part of the Arab world. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia's ties with the United States are so close that tendencies inimical to the Arab world and a desire to play along with U.S. policy in the Near East can be discerned in its position.

Saudi Arabia's proposals do in fact contain points with an anti-Israeli ring like, for example, the idea of ending "unlimited" U.S. support for Israel and "Israeli arrogance, personified by Prime Minister Menahem Begin," and the recognition that the "Palestinian factor" is the main factor in the Near East. Saudi Arabia proposes the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Arab territories, including east Jerusalem, removal of all Jewish settlements from Arab soil, a guarantee for Palestinians of the right to return to their homes and creation of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. But in the final analysis all this amounts to is a call for Israel to be recognized by the Arab states if it agrees to accept these proposals.

Saudi Arabia is thus trying to decide the Palestinian people's fate behind their backs and without the participation of their sole legitimate representative--the PLO. The Palestinian resistance movement has therefore viewed these proposals with distrust. Israel on the other hand has seized on the Saudi initiatives' main plank. As the Egyptian newspaper MAY writes, the crown prince's statement marks a new departure in that to all intents and purposes Saudi Arabia has for the first time recognized Israel's rights, something which Riyadh had previously rejected. Israel may be over-estimating somewhat the pro-Israeli aspects of the Saudi move. But this all seems to fit in with the new phase in the Near East increasingly spoken of in the United States and Egypt.

As was pointed out earlier, in addition to the attempts by the United States and its friends to weaken and split the Palestinian movement politically, Israel's leaders are also making strenuous preparations for the new phase. In case the new initiatives clearly fail and perhaps also to reinforce their predominantly armed strength they are making preparations for a further intensification and broadening of aggression, particularly in Lebanon. This is helped by the fact that the mock conflict between the United States and Israel over the deferment of deliveries to Israel of modern U.S. warplanes (supposedly because of the raids on Beirut and Baghdad) is virtually over already and the planes will soon be shipped to Israel. Incidentally, planes other than those whose dispatch was delayed will be included in the shipments. In addition, Israeli troop movements are taking place along the borders of southern Lebanon, forward units' missile arms are being strengthened and preparations are under way for further air raids.

A corresponding political climate is being created at the same time. Israel rejected the Saudi initiative although at the same time Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehlich described it as a "turning point." Rejecting the Saudi initiative, that well-known Israeli "hawk," Defense Minister A. Sharon, insolently stated that Jordan is essentially a Palestinian state and that there is therefore no point in creating another such state in the Near East. Wishing to set Jordan, which supports the Palestinian Arabs' struggle, at loggerheads with the PLO, Sharon even called for... the Palestinians to establish political control in Amman. These Israeli provocations are aimed at still further exacerbating the situation in the Near East, under which conditions it is easier to broaden its aggression against its Arab neighbors.

Attempts by the United States and Israel to detach one country at a time from the Arab east and to impale them on the stake of Camp David, whether by means of separate talks or force (it must not be forgotten that in addition to the Israeli armed forces in the Near East there are also U.S. armed forces stationed on the border between Israel and the Egyptian Sinai) or by foisting various dubious initiatives on them, must be countered by the proposal to settle the Near East problem through the collective efforts of all the interested parties, certainly including the PLO.

It is, of course, inconceivable that any collective discussion of the Near East problem could succeed without the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli occupying forces from all the Arab territories seized by them, including east Jerusalem, and without the Arab people of Palestine exercising their legitimate right to create their own national sovereign state on Palestinian soil. Only by implementing these conditions can the peaceful existence and security of every state in the Near East be guaranteed. There is no other way, provided of course that you are seeking a just solution of the Near East problem, which is centered on the fate of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LIBYA ASSAILED

LD271240 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Excerpt] One should hear today the American propaganda and its accusations against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, the latter being accused of terrorism, aggressiveness and of wishing to conquer almost all of Africa and even certain countries in other continents. To say it all, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah has been declared enemy number one of the United States.

The hypocrisy of such statements is astonishing. It is indeed a question of an Arab country with a little over 3 million inhabitants, that is, much less populated than the city of New York. Second, it is the American fleet which is making a show of strength off of the Libyan coast and not the reverse. Finally, it is indeed American planes which shot down a Libyan air patrol carrying out a routine flight over the Gulf of Sidra. In this respect, one cannot describe Senator Johnston's admission: We sent our fleet toward the Libyan coast in order to cause a conflict and we have managed it, as a chance statement. [Words indistinct] of a thorough analysis of the events which took place over the Gulf of Sidra. One conclusion can be drawn: It is a much more serious question than a mere incident.

Until now, when Washington concentrated an armada of warships in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, when it created a network of military bases in the vicinity of the Arab countries, everybody understood it was a dangerous thing but not everybody, far from it, realized to what extent this was dangerous. The U.S. provocation in the Gulf of Sidra has made a great many people look at the American military presence in quite a different light. This has shown that President Reagan's administration, which seeks to implement a policy of a show of strength, can at any moment take advantage of its military presence in order to carry out military action. On two occasions the Libyan Jamahiriyyah has been the target of such action but the Libyan Jamahiriyyah has not been chosen at random. This country is pursuing a consistent anti-imperialist policy. It is one of the active fighters against the Camp David transactions, for the [word indistinct] of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

This past year, the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, visited a number of African and Middle Eastern countries. He went to Democratic Yemen, socialist Ethiopia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Syria. What was discussed during all these visits and at the talks with leaders of Arab and African states?

To judge by the ample information supplied by news agencies, including the Western ones, the main topic of conversation was the consolidation of peace, the uniting of efforts to cut short the machinations of American imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

The desire to set up an Arab strategy to fight against American interference was at the center of talks between Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, according to Tripoli radio. During the visit of the Libyan revolution leader a treaty of friendship between Democratic Yemen, socialist Ethiopia and the Libyan Jamahiriya was signed. All the documents and official statements contain no threat against other Arab or African states. On the contrary, they all include ideas of peace, of struggle against the aggressors and their protectors. [Sentence indistinct] The policy of the Libyan Jamahiriya, its efforts toward uniting all progressive forces [words indistinct] does not give any peace to Washington. The armed anti-Libyan provocation over the Gulf of Sidra is a manifestation of this hatred and irritation. However, the Libyan Jamahiriya is no exception. Any country can find itself in its place in U.S. [words indistinct] policy.

#### TRIPARTITE PACT SERVES REGIONAL SECURITY, PEACE

PM261448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Strengthening Solidarity"]

[Text] A treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Libya and Ethiopia has been signed in the PDRY capital. It was concluded as a result of talks held in Aden by the states' leaders, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The treaty is a natural step forward in the cause of the consolidation of progressive regimes in the Near East and Africa. All three countries which signed it are implementing a course of socioeconomic transformations in the working people's interest, in defense of national independence and sovereignty and against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and reaction. Their constant desire for coordination and unity of actions in the political, economic and other spheres is therefore quite natural. That desire is now enshrined in a document which raises trilateral relations to a qualitatively new level.

The Aden treaty is of special significance in view of the fact that Democratic Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia are the target of unceasing provocations from imperialist forces. The recent attack by American aircraft on Libyan planes is new confirmation of this. It illustrates the increased aggressiveness of the United States, which today threatens dozens of countries located in the Indian Ocean area, in the Near East and on the African Continent. A U.S. naval armada is concentrated off the shores of the Persian Gulf, U.S. bases are being constructed in Oman, Somalia and other states, the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force is being formed and attempts are being made to use the Camp David accords to put together a reactionary military-political bloc in the regions. Why this is necessary is well known. On the pretext of "defending U.S. interests" and combating "international terrorism" and relying on the support of local accomplices, American imperialism is counting on suppressing the peoples' liberation struggle, appropriating their natural wealth and establishing military-political diktat over them.

In these conditions anti-imperialist forces are responding to the policy of aggression by closing ranks. The signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia serves both the interests of the three countries' peoples and the aims of ensuring security and stability in the region. This is an important stage in strengthening the national liberation movements' solidarity and in stepping up their struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and progress.

#### DECISION ON PLANES TO ISRAEL ENDS 'FARCE'

LD252028 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 25 Aug 81

[TASS commentator I. Bereznyakovskiy: "Brigandage Policy Encouraged"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug, TASS--F-15 planes is [as relieved] to arrive in Israel today. This has been reported by an official spokesman for the U.S. Department of the Air Force.

That brought to an end Washington's hypocritical farce of "suspension" of deliveries of aircraft of the most up-to-date models to Tel Aviv. It is obvious to all that the aim of the manoeuvre was only an attempt to bring down the world-wide wave of protests against the direct complicity of the U.S. administration with piratic attacks of the Israeli military on Arab states, to create the impression that allegedly at the White House they do not approve of "extremities" in Israel's policy.

But the ostentatious "discontent" of the U.S. ruling circles with Tel Aviv's actions continued a little more than two months. The U.S. President Reagan obviously believes now that "acuteness of events" subsided and it is now possible to resume in full implementation of the promised military deliveries to his Middle Eastern client-aggressor, the more so that his negotiations with the Israeli Premier Begin are to be held on the Potomac banks next month. The dispatch of planes, labelled "Made in USA," will be yet another gift to Tel Aviv, another encouragement of leaders of the Zionist state to toughen the policy of aggression and brigandage towards the Arabs.

Thus, the hypocrisy mask has been cast off. American bombers are on their way to Israel to bomb Arab civilian population, to wreck towns and settlements, to destroy the national property of Arab peoples. No matter on whom their lethal cargo will be dropped this time, the responsibility for the criminal deed will be entirely shared with the aggressor by the Washington rulers.

#### F-15 DELIVERIES ENCOURAGE ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD270850 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] American Secretary of State Haig made a statement to the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in which he outlined the U.S. stance on Middle East issues. Regarding Lebanon he said that just as before he now considers the cease-fire in Lebanon as very shaky. In light of this statement the White House decision to resume deliveries of F-15 and F-16 aircraft to Israel appears to be grave. To justify such a decision the White House used the cease-fire in Lebanon as an excuse. Thus, Washington is once again deliberately encouraging Tel Aviv to embark on a new aggression against Lebanon.

The policy of encouraging the Zionist aggressors which Washington is pursuing has been confirmed by Secretary of State Haig in practice when he spoke about Israel's annexation of the occupied Arab territories. Haig said the building of additional Israeli settlements would, in the opinion of the Reagan administration, complicate the situation. Therefore, one understands that the settlements which have been built and which number more than 100, do not complicate the situation. In other words, Washington does not object to their existing forever as Tel Aviv declares. But even with regard to the establishment of the new Israeli settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, Washington is doing nothing except being hypocritical because all the U.S. policy toward Israel is aimed at backing its aggressive line. Therefore, Tel Aviv pays no attention to the propaganda statements regarding the new settlements and continues to implement its program. On this occasion, we note that on the very day the statement of the American secretary of state was made public Israel declared its decision to build another settlement on the West Bank.

#### EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI SUMMIT FAILS TO ADVANCE SOLUTIONS

LD272307 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 27 Aug 81

[TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy: "Vicious Circle of Camp David Accords"]

[TASS] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--The regular, eleventh round of the Egyptian-Israeli summit talks ended in Alexandria. Political observers are of the opinion that Sadat and Begin who were discussing the question of the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" were going in circles and failed to advance if only by one step toward the solution of the Palestinian problem. The only thing they managed to achieve was to put off the discussion of the matter toward the end of next month.

And then this was done for the purpose of avoiding to admit the failure, of creating the impression that efforts are being made for the quest of the settlement.

It was announced upon the conclusion of the talks that early in September Begin will fly to Washington for a meeting with President of the United States Reagan. He will, apparently, receive recommendations from the transoceanic master as to what steps should be taken next to salvage the plan of the Middle Eastern "settlement"--Camp David style.

Nothing more could have been expected from the Alexandria meeting. Indeed, what "settlement," what self-determination for the Palestinians can be expected in the framework of the Camp David separate deal, in conditions when the troops of the aggressor remain on the Palestinian land, without the participation of Palestinians themselves in deciding their destiny, while they have no right to create their own independent state? The plan of Palestinian "autonomy" worked out in Washington and Tel Aviv serves merely as a smokescreen under whose cover the Israeli ruling circles twist the arms of their partner, Cairo, while continuing their expansionist course and the United States, using Israel and Egypt as the bridgeheads for its military presence is implementing the hegemonistic aims in the Middle East that constitute mortal danger to the independence of the peoples of the region.

The talks on the Palestinian autonomy, a matter that is to be decided by the Palestinians themselves is dragging out for more than two years. This show cannot be assessed in any other way than as the ultimate in cynicism and hypocrisy. The places of the meeting of the representatives of Egypt and Israel are changing. They gather now in Haifa, now in Sharm-al-Sheikh, now in Alexandria, now rush to Washington, but the solution of the Palestinian problem, the problem that is crucial to the Middle Eastern settlement, remains stalled.

The results of the present talks in Alexandria confirm again the futility of the attempts to decide the problems of the Middle East separately, behind the backs of Arab peoples. The only right road leading to the normalisation of the situation in that explosive area of the world is convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including, naturally, the PLO, the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian Arab people. This road, stemming logically from the peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress meets real interests of the peoples of the Middle East.

#### RAJA'I THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD260932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has received a telegram from Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i expressing gratitude for the congratulations on his election to the post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

#### TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN IRAN, EXECUTIONS REPORTED

LD251604 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Aug, TASS--Reports coming in from different parts of the country speak of fresh terrorist acts. A hand grenade was tossed into the entrance of the Iranian news agency PARS in Tehran. In Bojnuro terrorists murdered a teacher and a store owner.

According to mass media reports, Islamic revolutionary guards and security forces are carrying out operations against anti-government elements. In the past two days more than 300 people were arrested in Tabriz, Shiraz, Gorgan and other cities, and scores of hide-outs belonging to underground organisations were uncovered. 28 people accused of armed insurgency against the Islamic Republic have been executed in the city of Estahbanat.

LEADERS GREET KOMI ASSR ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

PM260930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Message from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the people of the Komi ASSR marking their republic's 60th anniversary on 22 August]

[Text] To Komi Obkom, the Komi ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Komi ASSR Council of Ministers. The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, rural workers, intelligentsia--the entire population of the Komi ASSR--on a noteworthy event, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Komi ASSR.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution radically altered the fate of the Komi people. It brought to the Komi people, as to the other people of our country, full liberation from social and national oppression. It opened broad prospects for state, economic and cultural construction. Under the experienced leadership of the CPSU, the republic's working people traveled a big and glorious road. They selflessly struggled to establish and consolidate Soviet power. Bearing arms, they defended the gains of the revolution during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. They made a weighty contribution to the construction of our country's advanced socialist society.

Thanks to the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and with the fraternal aid of the Russian and other peoples of our multinational homeland, the Komi people overcame their centuries-old backwardness in a short time and were very successful in mastering and transforming the north.

Such important industries as coal, oil, gas, timber, timber-processing, pulp and paper and power engineering have been created and developed rapidly there. Each year, technically well-equipped state farms have been increasing their production and sales of agricultural produce to the state. A qualified regular workforce, leaders, engineers, technicians and creative intelligentsia have grown up in the republic. Considerable successes have been scored in the development of science, culture, education and health care. The prosperity of the working people is constantly rising.

All of this is a visible example of the consistent and unswerving implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, of the strength and vitality of the socialist social and state structure, and of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The republic's noteworthy festival is being marked at a time when the entire Soviet people, with high labor and political enthusiasm, have embarked upon the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic's industrial and agricultural workers having fulfilled the plans set for the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule, have launched socialist competition on a broad scale for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks for both 1981 and the current 5-year plan as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the communists and all the working people of the Komi ASSR by implementing the tenets and tasks set out at the 26th party congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will selflessly continue to toil for the good of our homeland and will make a worthy contribution to carrying out the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to strengthening the might of our country.

Long live the Komi ASSR!

Long live the CPSU--the party of the builders of communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

KUNAYEV ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PM261520 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Speech by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, at 4 August Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee plenum devoted to the Kazakh Komsomol's 60th Anniversary: "The Party's Combat Aide"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades!

This year marks the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary accession to Russia. In marking this glorious date of unbroken unification between Russia and Kazakhstan and their fraternal ties, consolidated forever by the October Revolution, we must all continue to educate our young generation in a spirit of high ideological commitment, the great friendship of the peoples, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and selfless devotion to the cause of great Lenin's party. (applause)

Dear comrades!

You all know that the world's peoples rate highly the peace-loving policy of the party and our state. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples" which it adopted expressed the thoughts and aspirations of the entire Soviet people and found the broadest support among people of good will.

It is not preparation for war but the all-round consolidation of peace which is the guiding thread to tomorrow, which must be a bright day of joy and happiness.

Work and peace--these are the permanent symbols and reality of the socialist community. They are the main bulwark of creation and of genuine social progress on earth.

But in defending and protecting peace when imperialism and its minions are stepping up their aggressive intrigues, it is incumbent on us to always be especially vigilant. This is why it is important to continue to inculcate even more actively in young men and women lofty patriotism and a readiness to rise at any moment to defend the interests of the socialist fatherland and the countries of the entire socialist community.

It is incumbent on us all to contribute in every way to the strengthening of the country's defense might and developing of the links of patronage with the Red Banner Eastern Border District and Central Asian Military District.

From the bottom of our hearts, comrades, we wish all young servicemen new successes in combat and political training and emulation of the glorious exploits of older generations, their combat experience and military skill. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! The successes of our country and of world socialism are provoking an aspiration by international reaction to disarm us morally, to demoralize young people, rob them of their faith in the future and divorce them from the party and the Komsomol.

Under present conditions, when imperialist circles are striving intensively from without and within to undermine the socialist community and to implant political indifference and petit bourgeois morals in every way, it is more important than ever before for us to intensify the struggle against all manifestations alien to the Soviet way of life. In this context the molding of an active life stance among all young people acquires special significance.

The Komsomol and all the young people of the republic must contribute more boldly to the effective restructuring of many areas of ideological, mass political and propaganda work and participate more vigorously in the activity of the press, television, radio, creative unions and scientific and cultural institutions, in work in the areas where they live and in the physical culture and sports movement.

In all your noble deeds, dear young friends, you can count on the most active support and help from all the republic's party, soviet, economic and social organizations and the Kazakh CP Central Committee. [applause]

There can be no doubt that Kazakhstan's Leninist Komsomol and the republic's young generation will be worthy continuers of the great revolutionary cause begun by older generations and ideologically tempered and conscientious fighters for the complete and final triumph of the program goals of the great Lenin's party. (tumultuous applause)

#### BOURGEOIS FALSIFIERS' VIEW OF MOLDAVIA SCORED

PM270958 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Simion Chibotaru, director of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute and academician of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, carried under the rubric "Counter to the Facts": "Slander That Pays Lipservice to Achievements, and Slander That Does Not . . ."]

[Excerpts] Kishinev--Many representatives of the Western intelligensia still remain slaves to old and mistaken concepts concerning the spiritual life of the USSR people, including the Moldavian people. In this they are zealously "aided" by various ideological centers for the disinformation of public opinion and for the falsification of the history, culture, literature and art of the fraternal republics of the land of the soviets.

Among the establishments of the political, ideological and propaganda complex that engage in anti-Moldavian propaganda within the framework of "Sovietology," there is a whole series of institutes, committees, circles and emigre organizations.

In their insinuations the anticommunists go so far as to deny the existence of the Moldavian socialist nation and distort the facts and tendencies in Soviet Moldavia's sociopolitical, economic and spiritual life, denying the independence of the Moldavian language, literature and art. These slanderous fabrications have been resolutely rebuffed in the works published in recent years in anthologies and monographs such as "Against the Bourgeois Falsifiers of the Moldavian People's History and Culture," "Facts and Fantasy" and "The Typology of Closely Related Languages' Resemblances and Differences" and in a number of articles published in the journals KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII, LIMBA SHI LITERATURA MOLDOVENYASKE, NISTRU, KODRY, the weekly LITERATURA SHI ARTA and others.

At the same time there remains a great deal of work to be done in this sphere, since our ideological opponents are continuing their dirty work, resorting to the most sophisticated methods and means, and are diligently disseminating false stories to the effect that the Moldavian people have no literary heritage and that their contemporary culture ekes out a pitiful existence and is devoid of real prospects for development.

In 1977, one Rudolf Grulikh, member of the "Association of Bessarabian Germans," published in the West German publication HEIMATKALENDER a provocative article entitled "Does the Moldavian Nation Exist?" It is impossible to read without profound indignation the unsubstantiated, insulting assertions of the newfound "expert" on Moldavian affairs: "A Moldavian language? A Moldavian nation? That's just ridiculous!" or: "The Soviets' present attempts to prove Moldavia's independence sharply contradict historical fact."

R. Grulikh portrays Moldavians' desire for a better knowledge of the Russian language--the language as an example of infringement of the Moldavians' rights and complains that "The Russian language is getting an increasingly firm foothold in the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and in the republic's 8 VUZes and 70 research institutes."

Today, when a new historical community has arisen in our country--the Soviet people--the study and mastery of the Russian language by people of all nationalities, including Moldavians, is a vital necessity. Knowledge of the Russian language allows the people of our multinational state to gain access to the great works of classic Russian writers, and through the Russian language they become acquainted with the achievements of the fraternal peoples' art and literature and with the masterpieces of world culture.

The slanderous attacks of bourgeois falsifiers also relate to classic Moldavian writers, Moldavian-Russian-Ukrainian literary and cultural interconnections and also the present stage of Moldavian Soviet literature's development. They affirm, for example, that "sterile aesthetic principles" have hindered Moldavian postwar literature, that Moldavian writers have been able to follow only the traditions of Russian literature and that those who "have not submitted to the aesthetic norms dictated by Moscow have been severely criticized."

Academics from our republic irrefutably proved the scientific untenability of such "theoretical" generalizations and "practical" conclusions in the book "Against the Bourgeois Falsifiers of the Moldavian People's History and Culture" via a critical analysis of an article by the West German philologist Klaus Heitmann. We must return to this article, as it is still presented in the West as a model of academic truth and its author is cited as an unquestioned authority on Moldavian language and literature, although Klaus Heitmann considers himself to be a specialist in French philology.

In this article Klaus Heitmann talks with open contempt of Soviet art's ideological content, party spirit and popular character [narodnost]. Though he makes a few hypocritical nods to some writers and works, he launches an undisguised attack on Moldavian literature as a whole. The Communist Party spirit of our literature and Moldavian Soviet writers' devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and proletarian internationalism do not suit him. On this basis Heitmann proposes that entire historical periods, or a part of the works of the major modern writers be "removed" from the process of literary development.

A great deal of falsification of the Moldavian people's historical path and literary inheritance and of the present state of Moldavian socialist culture is encountered in the American bourgeois press and in the works of American "Sovietologists." Thus, for example, Stephen Fischer-Galati, a professor of history, director of the Colorado University Center for the Study of Slavic and East European Countries and author of numerous books and articles on Eastern Europe, states slanderously in the work "The Moldavian Soviet Republic in the Soviet Union's Domestic and Foreign Policy" that, among the other Soviet republics, Moldavia "is the most artificial element in view of the historical conditions of its formation and its dubious claims to a separate ethnic identity."

But for some reason these latterday "prophets" forget that in the not so distant past the former Bessarabia held last place in Europe in terms of agricultural production and first place in terms of infant mortality. The bourgeois economists forecast the fate of the Sahara Desert for it. Now Soviet Moldavia is rightly proud of its achievements in the sphere of the economy, science and culture. Never in the history of the Moldavian people has there been a period of such intensive development. The recent congress of the republic's communists testified eloquently to this, as did the speech by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress. All this material has been published in the Soviet press. The only problem is that the uninvited champions refuse to take an unbiased look at the present day of the land of the Soviets, preferring their own fantasies to the truth.

In spite of the bourgeois falsifiers' attempts to discredit in the eyes of foreign readers the Moldavian people's enormous achievements in the development of socialist culture, truth is conquering the lies and slander. Socialist reality, the very existence of the Moldavian SSR and the successes it has achieved in developing the economy and culture are compelling some foreign authors to take this into account to some extent in their assessment of some scientific works by Moldavian academics or in their publication of impressions after visiting our republic.

But as soon as it comes to the cultural traditions and ethnic peculiarities of Moldavians, particularly their language, postulates come to the surface which bourgeois propaganda has long disseminated.

A similar approach is also characteristic of the monograph "The Sociology of Europe's Minor Languages" by Harald (K. Haarman) of Hamburg, a pamphlet by (Petr Moldovanu) of Milan, the "USSR" guidebook by Eugene Fodor of Paris, and the works of many other Western "experts on Moldavia."

At the all-union congress of ideological workers M.A. Suslov drew attention to the fact that "our propaganda must respond sensitively to the changes taking place in the world, deal a reasoned and timely rebuff to any ideological intrigues and insinuations, and reveal the falsity of enemy propaganda."

Soviet Moldavia's writers and philologists see this as their indisputable duty. The contemporary artistic and linguistic practice in the republic, the numerous editions of the works of Moldavian chronicles and of 19th-century Moldavian writers, the multivolume collected Moldavian folklore, the fundamental works published in recent years--"A Moldavian Linguistic Atlas," the "Defining Dictionary of the Moldavian Language" and the "Short Etymological Dictionary of the Moldavian Language"--collective works and monographs on classic and Soviet Moldavian literature, and so forth serve as shining evidence of the truth about Moldavian Soviet culture, literature, folklore and language.

The works which I have enumerated testify to the high academic and ideological-theoretical standard of contemporary Moldavian literary criticism and linguistics and to the increasing role of science in educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism and implacability toward bourgeois ideology.

#### GEORGIAN TRADE UNIONS PREPARE FOR 1982 CONGRESS

WA270800 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Combat Review of Georgia's Unions"]

[Text] The 17th Georgian Trade Unions Congress will begin on 28 January 1982. The decree on the convening of the forum of the republic's unions was adopted at a plenum of Georgia's Council of Trade Unions.

The speaker--T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the republic Council of Trade Unions--and those who spoke in the debate emphasized that the upcoming congress of Georgia's trade unions and the report and election campaign would be held in a period when nationwide struggle for realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan, which is of a tremendous scale, will have been built up everywhere in our country.

The membership of the republic's unions increased by 500,000 in the past few years and currently constitutes approximately 2.5 million persons. The republic's unions currently unite in their ranks practically all working people--workers, kolkhoz members, employees and representatives of the intelligentsia.

Reports and elections are now starting in Georgia's union organizations. They will represent a kind of test and combat review of the political maturity and professional qualities of all union workers and activists.

For this reason it is essential to thoroughly and comprehensively collate the experience of the union organizations' participation in the struggle for an increase in social production efficiency and an acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress and for the fuller satisfaction of the republic working people's material and socio-cultural requirements and analyze in depth the practice of the work of union bodies on the accomplishment of the tasks set them by the party.

The report and election campaign in the primary organizations will begin with meetings of trade union groups, and there are now more than 48,000 of these in the republic. The reports and elections of the shop committees and union bureaus, which already number more than 17,000, will be held almost simultaneously.

At the center of the attention of the report and election campaign there should be a comprehensive analysis of the unions' work on realization of the socioeconomic program outlined by the 26th CPSU and Georgian CP Congresses and the mobilization of the republic's working people for the successful fulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The union organizations, the plenum emphasized, should step up their activity in respect of an increase in the efficacy of socialist competition, contribute more assertively to the dissemination of patriotic campaigns and help various sectors of the republic's economy switch to the new management methods.

The plenum participants also discussed the question of measures for a further refinement in the Georgian unions' work with the working people's letters and proposals in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Georgian CP Congresses.

The speaker--Z.A. Kvachadze, secretary of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions--and those who spoke in the debate observed that there had been a considerable increase in recent years in the number of the working people's letters and statements which raise important economic problems, put forward businesslike, concrete proposals and give practical advice aimed at an increase in production efficiency and an improvement in work quality. At the same time a definite tendency can be traced toward a reduction in the number of complaints pertaining to breaches of labor legislation and infringement of the working people's constitutional rights.

The plenum observed that an increasingly large number of letters remains for study and the solution of the questions raised in them directly in the Georgian Council of Trade Unions.

At the same time there are also shortcomings in the work with the working people's letters and complaints. In particular, due concern is not always displayed in respect to persons who permit red tape when examining people's letters and verbal appeals. The established procedure of the reception of citizens is sometimes violated, and there are frequent instances of formal replies and form letters. The plenum adopted a corresponding decree on the issue in question.

#### LITHUANIAN PRESIDUM HOLDS SESSION ON COMPLAINTS

LD271630 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet discussed work with working people's letters and receiving visitors to the Presidium. The content of letters and verbal statements is evidence that the workers, kolkhoz farmers and Soviet students are actively responding to all events, have a businesslike attitude to affairs of the national economy and [word indistinct] of the republic, and do not reconcile themselves to shortcomings which they come across.

More and more proposals, statements and complaints are being settled on the spot; however, the number of citizens coming to the Presidium on personal matters did not fall in the first half of this year, compared with the same period last year.

Residents of Plungeskiy, (Prenayskiy), Tauragskiy and Vilnyusskiy Rayons still come to the Presidium frequently. It was stressed at the Presidium session that local soviets are not always sufficiently demanding in implementing state decisions on improving housing conditions, and sometimes wage too weak a struggle against violations of the law and instances of bureaucratism and red tape. The Presidium's decision lays an obligation on ministries, departments management organs, and executive committees of the republic's soviets of people's deputies to continue improving work in receiving citizens and in examining their statements and complaints. There must be a deeper analysis of the work of subordinated enterprises, establishments and organizations on observance of labor legislation.

#### JEWISH FAMILY DISILLUSIONED WITH LIFE IN WEST

PM271137 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 23 August publishes on page 5 under the headline "Bitter Awakening" a 1,100-word report from Ottawa by TASS correspondent A Melikyan. The correspondent tells the story of a Soviet family of Jews who emigrated to Israel and from there to Canada where they are now merely existing, bitterly disillusioned with life in the West and desperate to return to the Soviet Union where in the husband's words "There is real freedom. In the Soviet Union the working man is boss of the country." Melikyan reports that not only are they without work but they are also hounded by the secret services, and he concludes by saying that the family's plight is the result of believing the "stories of Zionist propaganda and imperialist radio voices."

#### DISSIDENT IVAN KOVALEV ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

NC262229 Paris AFP in English 2223 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug (AFP)--The Soviet dissident, Ivan Kovalev, a member of the Moscow group monitoring compliance with the Helsinki accords, has been arrested here, dissident sources reported today. He was supposed to have known for several months that the KGB (the secret police) had been planning to prosecute him for "propaganda and anti-Soviet agitation," a crime which can lead to seven years of forced labor followed by five years of internal exile.

Two members of Mr Kovalev's family have already been convicted of the same crime. His father, the dissident biologist Serge Kovalev, was sentenced to seven years forced labor and five years internal exile in 1974. His wife, Tatianu Ossipova, was sentenced in April to five years forced labour and five years internal exile. The arrest leaves three members of the monitoring group still free: the lawyer Sophie Kalistratova, Professor Mahum Meiman, and the wife of the exiled intellectual Andrei Sakharov, Helena Bonner.

#### DISSIDENT ANATOLY MARCHENKO TO GO ON TRIAL 2 SEP

NC271627 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (AFP)--Dissident Anatoly Marchenko will go on trial next Wednesday on charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," dissident sources here said today. They said that the 44-year-old Mr Marchenko will go before a court in Vladimir, 200 kilometers (120 miles) east of Moscow. He was arrested in that region last March. If convicted, he faces up to 10 years in a work camp and another five years' forced residence.

Mr Marchenko was sentenced to six years in a camp in 1960 for trying to flee the Soviet Union by the Iranian border. His recollection of his prison experiences in a book earned him another three years.

Assigned to his residence after his release, the dissident has sought for the last five years to emigrate to the United States with his family.

CSA 7-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM270820 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, 1981 Signed to Press 17 Aug 81 p 4

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry During the First 7 Months of 1981"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] the following data on the work results of industry in January-July 1981.

The volume of industrial production in January-July 1981 increased 3.4 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent over the same period.

The January-July plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled by 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except for the Ministries of Coal Industry and Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and rates of production and labor productivity growth by individual ministries were as follows:

| All-Union and Union Republic<br>Ministries and Departments               | Percentage Fulfillment<br>of 7-Month Plan for<br>Output Volume | January-July 1981<br>as Percentage of<br>January-July 1980 |                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                          |                                                                | Production<br>Volume                                       | Labor<br>Productivity |
| Power and Electrification                                                | 101                                                            | 102                                                        | 100.3                 |
| Petroleum Industry                                                       | 100.5                                                          | 101                                                        | 98                    |
| Petroleum Refining and<br>Petrochemical Industry                         | 100.9                                                          | 103                                                        | 102                   |
| Gas Industry                                                             | 103                                                            | 107                                                        | 104                   |
| Coal Industry                                                            | 99.4                                                           | 99.9                                                       | 99                    |
| Ferrous Metallurgy                                                       | 101                                                            | 100.9                                                      | 100                   |
| Nonferrous Metallurgy                                                    | 100.9                                                          | 100.6                                                      | 100                   |
| Chemical Industry                                                        | 100.6                                                          | 105                                                        | 104                   |
| Production of Mineral Fertilizers                                        | 102                                                            | 109                                                        | 107                   |
| Power Machine Building                                                   | 100.7                                                          | 102                                                        | 102                   |
| Heavy and Transport Machine Building                                     | 100.6                                                          | 103                                                        | 103                   |
| Electrical Equipment Industry                                            | 100.2                                                          | 105                                                        | 105                   |
| Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building                                  | 102                                                            | 103                                                        | 103                   |
| Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry                                  | 100.8                                                          | 106                                                        | 105                   |
| Instrument Making, Automation Equipment<br>and Control Systems           | 102                                                            | 106                                                        | 107                   |
| Automotive Industry                                                      | 100.4                                                          | 104                                                        | 104                   |
| Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building                                | 101                                                            | 103                                                        | 103                   |
| Machine Building for Animal Husbandry<br>and Fodder Production           | 102                                                            | 110                                                        | 108                   |
| Construction, Road and Municipal<br>Machine Building                     | 101                                                            | 102                                                        | 103                   |
| Machine Building for Light and Food<br>Industry and Household Appliances | 102                                                            | 105                                                        | 105                   |
| Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood<br>Processing Industry                   | 99.4                                                           | 103                                                        | 103                   |
| Construction Materials Industry                                          | 100.5                                                          | 103                                                        | 102                   |
| Light Industry                                                           | 101                                                            | 103                                                        | 104                   |

|                                                        |       |      |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Food Industry                                          | 102   | 102  | 102  |
| Fruits and Vegetable Farming                           | 105   | 96   | 97   |
| Meat and Dairy Industry                                | 100.7 | 99.5 | 99.2 |
| Fish Industry                                          | 104   | 102  | 103  |
| Procurement                                            | 104   | 103  | 102  |
| Medical Industry                                       | 100.9 | 108  | 107  |
| Main Administration of the<br>Microbiological Industry | 99.5  | 108  | 105  |

Figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination) are cited below:

| Republics       | Percentage Fulfillment<br>of 7-Month Plan for<br>Output Volume | January-July 1981 as per-<br>centage of January-July 1980<br>for Production Volume |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RSFSR           | 100.9                                                          | 103                                                                                |
| Ukrainian SSR   | 100.8                                                          | 103                                                                                |
| Belorussian SSR | 102                                                            | 104                                                                                |
| Uzbek SSR       | 102                                                            | 108                                                                                |
| Kazakh SSR      | 102                                                            | 104                                                                                |
| Georgian SSR    | 102                                                            | 106                                                                                |
| Azerbaijan SSR  | 103                                                            | 107                                                                                |
| Lithuanian SSR  | 102                                                            | 104                                                                                |
| Moldavian SSR   | 102                                                            | 100.4                                                                              |
| Latvian SSR     | 102                                                            | 102                                                                                |
| Kirgiz SSR      | 102                                                            | 107                                                                                |
| Tadzhik SSR     | 103                                                            | 109                                                                                |
| Armenian SSR    | 103                                                            | 109                                                                                |
| Turkmen SSR     | 103                                                            | 102                                                                                |
| Estonian SSR    | 102                                                            | 102                                                                                |

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

| Types of Output                                                           | Produced in<br>July 1981 | Produced in<br>January-July 1981 | January-July 1981<br>as percentage of<br>January-July 1980 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Electric power--billion kilowatt hours                                    | 100                      | 767                              | 102                                                        |
| Oil (including gas condensate)--<br>million tons                          | 51.7                     | 353                              | 101                                                        |
| Gas--billion cubic meters                                                 | 37.1                     | 265                              | 106                                                        |
| Coal--million tons                                                        | 57.5                     | 417                              | 99.2                                                       |
| Steel--million tons                                                       | 12.3                     | 88.3                             | 100.2                                                      |
| Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--<br>million tons                | 8.6                      | 61.2                             | 99.8                                                       |
| Steel pipes--million tons                                                 | 1.6                      | 10.6                             | 99.3                                                       |
| Iron ore--million tons                                                    | 20.5                     | 143                              | 100.7                                                      |
| Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent<br>nutrient equivalent)--million tons | 2.1                      | 15.6                             | 105                                                        |
| Chemical plant-protection agents (standard<br>units)--thousand tons       | 40.8                     | 302                              | 105                                                        |

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S 3

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

|                                                                                         |      |       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Sulfuric acid--million tons                                                             | 2.1  | 14.0  | 106   |
| Caustic soda--million tons                                                              | 0.2  | 1.6   | 100.4 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons                                             | 0.3  | 2.3   | 110   |
| Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons                                                 | 101  | 725   | 104   |
| Motor vehicle tires--millions                                                           | 5.0  | 35.4  | 99    |
| A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts                                                 | 4.2  | 30.8  | 100.6 |
| Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles                                             | 159  | 1,195 | 105   |
| Those with digital program control--thousands                                           | 0.8  | 5.7   | 111   |
| Forging and pressing machines--million rubles                                           | 48.7 | 357   | 107   |
| Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles                       | 0.5  | 3.3   | 107   |
| Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles                                      | 0.4  | 2.8   | 113   |
| Oil apparatus--million rubles                                                           | 16.7 | 119   | 96    |
| Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles                                      | 58.1 | 422   | 98    |
| Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles | 113  | 809   | 105   |
| Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower                                         | 0.3  | 2.2   | 98    |
| Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower                                       | 0.3  | 2.1   | 104   |
| Mainline freightcars--thousands                                                         | 5.0  | 36.0  | 97    |
| Motor vehicles--thousands                                                               | 182  | 1,276 | 99.4  |
| including: trucks                                                                       | 64.5 | 454   | 99    |
| passenger cars                                                                          | 110  | 771   | 99.7  |
| Tractors--thousands                                                                     | 45.7 | 326   | 100.4 |
| Agricultural machines--billion rubles                                                   | 0.2  | 1.6   | 102   |
| Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production--billion rubles                     | 0.2  | 1.2   | 103   |
| Grain-harvesting combines--thousands                                                    | 9.3  | 60.1  | 87    |
| Excavators--thousands                                                                   | 3.4  | 24.8  | 100.1 |

|                                                                                                      |      |      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Commercial timber (excluding small timber cutters)--million cubic meters                             | 16.9 | 159  | 98    |
| Paper--million tons                                                                                  | 0.4  | 3.2  | 103   |
| Cement--million tons                                                                                 | 10.7 | 74.6 | 102   |
| Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters of articles | 8.9  | 62.2 | 101   |
| Slate--billion standard tiles                                                                        | 0.6  | 4.4  | 102   |
| Textiles, all types--billion square meters                                                           | 0.8  | 6.4  | 101   |
| Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items                                                       | 116  | 944  | 101   |
| Leather footwear--million pairs                                                                      | 52.7 | 433  | 99.2  |
| Meat (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons                                           | 0.6  | 4.5  | 100.2 |
| Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons                               | 0.2  | 1.6  | 99.3  |
| Edible fish produce, including canned fish--billion rubles                                           | 0.5  | 2.7  | 103   |
| Butter (from raw materials of state resources)--thousand tons                                        | 172  | 754  | 95    |
| Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons           | 2.2  | 15.2 | 101   |
| Margarine products--thousand tons                                                                    | 58.6 | 787  | 100.9 |
| Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons                                  | 0.1  | 1.3  | 91    |
| Clocks and watches--millions                                                                         | 5.9  | 40.0 | 104   |
| Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles                                                            | 63.2 | 451  | 104   |
| Radio receivers--millions                                                                            | 0.7  | 5.1  | 102   |
| Television sets--millions                                                                            | 0.7  | 4.7  | 108   |
| color sets                                                                                           | 0.2  | 1.5  | 120   |
| Refrigerators--millions                                                                              | 0.5  | 3.5  | 100.4 |
| Washing machines--millions                                                                           | 0.3  | 2.3  | 102   |
| Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands                                                            | 87.5 | 618  | 98    |
| Furniture--billion rubles                                                                            | 0.5  | 3.7  | 105   |

## Commentary on Summary

The results of industry's work in January through July this year have been summed up. The plan for the overall volume of output was fulfilled 101 percent, the total volume of industrial production increased 3.4 percent compared with January through July last year and labor productivity in industry rose 2.6 percent over this period.

All the union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with the targets for production volume except for the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry. A considerable quantity of industrial output was produced and sold in excess of the plan; in particular, 3.8 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted in excess of the plan, and there was above-plan production of many petroleum products [mnogo nefteproduktov], 16 million meters of steel pipes, instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment worth R169 million, agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R12.5 million, and cultural and consumer goods and household appliances worth R300 million. Foodstuffs and other consumer goods were also produced in excess of the plan.

In the fuel and energy sectors increasing preferential rates were achieved in the gas industry. Gas extraction in the country rose 6 percent. At the same time less petroleum and coal was extracted than envisaged by the plan and the additional target. And the volume of coal extraction was somewhat lower than in January through July last year, which is connected in particular with the lag in preparing working faces at the Ukrainian Ministry of Coal Industry.

Metallurgical workers assured rapid growth rates in the production of many of the most economical types of metal output--heat-strengthened metal, recurrent and shaped sections, cold-rolled and cold-drawn steel and strip.

At the same time several ferrous metallurgy enterprises extracted less iron and manganese ore than envisaged by the target and produced less coke and finished rolled metal.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry a considerable increase was achieved in the production of sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and several other chemical products, but the plan targets for the majority of these types of output were not met in full, which is connected with the lag in the startup and exploitation of production capacities, the lack of coordination in the development of raw material and processing production facilities, and with violations of manufacturing discipline.

In machine building increasing preferential development rates were achieved in machine tool building, instrument making, radio electronics, electrical equipment, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and in a number of facilities producing domestic machines and appliances. The production of metal-cutting tools increased 5 percent, while the production of tools with numerical program control increased 11 percent; the production of forge and press machinery, instruments and automation equipment rose 7 percent, and that of computer equipment--13 percent and of television--8 percent, including a 20-percent increase in the production of color television sets.

A lag occurred in the fulfillment of the plan for the production and delivery of power equipment for a number of GES under construction, the targets for the output of freight and passenger cars were not met and there was an increase in the automobile plants' indebtedness in terms of the production of motor vehicles and spare parts. The laggardness of individual machine-building sectors is connected mainly with the unsatisfactory work of the billet mills, the delay in preparing production at newly commissioned capacities and with other shortcomings in production organization, and also with violations of discipline in deliveries of metal and subassemblies.

The timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry failed to fulfill the targets for the overall volume of production, labor productivity growth and the production of major articles--round timber, lumber, pulp, paper and cardboard.

The results of the industry's work in January through July show that in a number of sectors a large amount of organizational work is being performed on the successful fulfillment of the set targets and the adopted socialist pledges. This applies primarily to the labor collectives of the gas and electrical equipment industries, instrument making, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and the fishing and medical sectors.

However, a number of sectors--the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, the construction materials industry, the timber and wood processing industry and several others--have failed to overcome the prevailing laggardness and to create conditions for further raising production efficiency. Important significance here is attached to the elimination of the intrasectorial disproportions impeding the fuller utilization of production capacities and to the reinforcement of plan and manufacturing discipline.

There are instances where enterprises and associations have been set lowered targets for irregular periods since the start of the year, which increases the strain in fulfilling the plans for the last months of the year and prompts the leaders of the relevant enterprises and associations to make unjustified modifications to the annual targets. A check shows that reduced sale of output plans for the third quarter have been established for individual associations and enterprises of the Main Administration of the Micro-biological Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and reduced normative net output plans have been set for several associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Power Machine Building. The ministries and all-union industrial associations must take immediate steps ensuring the tautness of the plans of these associations and enterprises and must seek their fulfillment. Using the experience of the leading collectives, it is necessary to seek greater results with minimal expenditure of fuel and energy, physical and raw material resources.

#### Performance Reviewed

PM270900 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Aug 81 p 1

["Economic Review" by V.I. Garmash, deputy chief of Industrial Statistics Administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "All Reserves Into Operation"]

[Text] The 7-month plan for total output has been fulfilled. A considerable amount of gas was extracted over and above the plan and much in the way of automation facilities and computers, petroleum apparatus, chemical and polymer equipment, equipment for the light and food industry, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for stockraising and fodder production, cultural, domestic and household goods, linen and nonwoven materials, hosiery goods, marketable edible fish products and canned fish, confectionery and other food products and mixed feed was produced over and above the plan.

Total industrial production increased 3.4 percent in comparison with January-July last year and labor productivity in industry increased by 2.6 percent in this period.

Industry's performance in January-July this year has been reviewed. The plan for total output was fulfilled by 101 percent. All the union republics and most of the industrial ministries coped successfully with the 7-month targets. Total industrial production increased 3.4 percent in comparison with January-July last year. Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.6 percent in this period and four-fifths of the growth in industrial production was obtained by this means. The proportion of total output in the top quality category amounted to 15.7 percent and exceeded the planned level.

In the sectors of the fuel and energy complex the highest rates of development were secured in the gas industry. Gas extraction increased by 6 percent in comparison with January-July last year, and 3.8 billion cubic meters have been extracted over and above the plan since the beginning of the year.

Oil and gas condensate extraction increased by 1 percent and electricity production by 2 percent. Coal extraction was virtually at the level of January-July last year. The additional target for petroleum and coal extraction was not fulfilled with Donestsk and Kuznetsk coal most in arrears. More oil was refined and more of the most important types of petroleum products--gasoline, diesel fuel and furnace fuel oil--was produced than in the corresponding period last year.

In ferrous metallurgy iron and manganese ore extraction is in arrears, as is production of coke and finished rolled metal. The plan targets were not fulfilled for all these types of output and for manganese ore and coke the level of January-July last year was not reached.

The Makeyevka and Yenakiyevo metallurgical plants, the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plants in Dneprovsky, the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine and some other enterprises did not cope with the 7-month plan for the whole metallurgical cycle. The target for several economical types of metal product was not fulfilled, which made it impossible to fully effect the planned savings of ordinary grade metal.

The country's chemical workers are increasing production of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers. However, to fulfill the annual plan production of these and a number of other chemical products must be increased to a still higher degree. To resolve this task it is necessary to accelerate the commissioning of installations in the chemical industry, to make fuller use of existing production capacities and to take measures to better coordinate the development of raw material and processing facilities.

Most collectives in instrument building, the electrical engineering industry, agricultural machine building, machine building for stockraising and fodder production and certain other sectors of machine building are successfully fulfilling their plan targets. Since the beginning of the year, R169 millions-worth of instruments, automation facilities, computers and turbine generators with a 750 megawatt total capacity worth R169 million; petroleum apparatus and chemical and polymer equipment worth R4.5 million; process equipment for the light and food industry worth R15.6 million; 1,000 tractors; agricultural machines and machines for stockraising and fodder production worth R12.5 million and a considerable amount of household appliances and machines have been produced over and above the plan.

At the same time collectives in heavy and transport machine building, power machine building, machine tool building and automobile manufacture are lagging. The national economy was not supplied on time with many turbines, freight and passenger cars, metal cutting machine tools and forge-and-pressing machines and motor vehicles.

Supply discipline leaves something to be desired--two-thirds of machine building enterprises did not cope fully with their pledges for supplying the prescribed range and mix of products.

The requisite measures have not been taken to improve the work of associations and enterprises in the timber, pulp and paper and wood-processing industry. In January-July the sector did not fulfill the target for total output and labor productivity growth and was in arrears to the national economy for millions of cubic meters of round timber and sawn lumber and thousands of tons of paper and cardboard. Shortcomings in transportation work and a deterioration in forestry stocks available for felling have had an effect here, but shortcomings in the work of timber, wood-processing and pulp and paper enterprises must not be disregarded either. Considerable equipment and manpower idle time, delayed commissioning of new capacities and lack of coordination in the development of the raw material and processing sectors are delaying work.

In the sectors producing consumer goods, cultural, domestic and household goods worth R300 million, 12.4 million square meters of linen and nonwoven materials, hosiery and knitwear worth R37 million, marketable edible fish products and canned fish and other food products worth R50 million and hundreds of thousands of tons of mixed feed were produced over and above the set targets.

At the same time not everything has yet been done to increase production of a number of essential goods and to satisfy the population's demands for these goods more fully. Light industry associations and enterprises did not fulfill their targets for the production of cotton fabrics, the oil refining and petrochemical industry did not fulfill the targets for rubber footwear and the food industry did not fulfill the targets for toilet soap and synthetic detergents. The trade system's orders for children's goods--suits, coats, student briefcases, furniture and bicycles--were not fully met.

This January-July alone there were complaints by consumers and trade organizations in connection with the low quality of 30,000 passenger cars, 39,000 refrigerators, 11,000 washing machines and thousands of radio receivers and color television sets. Fifteen million meters of cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, 1.7 million articles of knitwear and hosiery goods and 2.5 million pairs of model leather shoes were scrapped or downgraded.

On the results of work in industry in the first 6 months of the current year the USSR Council of Ministers has drawn the attention of ministers and leaders of USSR departments and of union republic councils of ministers to the unsatisfactory work of a number of sectors of industry and have instructed them to take urgent measures to make up the lag which has been allowed, particularly in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, power machine building and sectors producing consumer goods.

The task of every labor collective is to mobilize all reserves in order to fulfill the set targets.

#### GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS

PM241458 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 August carries on pages 1-2 a 2,400-word article entitled "An Element in the Energy Program" by V. Dinkov, USSR minister of gas industry, outlining the tasks facing the Soviet gas industry in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They include: increasing gas production to 600-640 billion cubic meters by 1985, more than half of which is to come from West Siberian deposits, with resources to be concentrated on the Urengoy field in particular; constructing and commissioning six 1,420-mm diameter gas mains with a total length of 19,000 km; equipping compressor stations with improved pumping equipment; commissioning the powerline between the Surgut state regional power station and the Urengoy field and the first unit of the Urengoy state regional power station, thereby ensuring that the electricity requirements of north Siberian gasfields are met in full.

#### IZVESTIYA ON NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

PM211250 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 August in its morning edition publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article by doctor of technical sciences Professor R. Akhmedov and doctor of technical sciences Professor Yu. Vershinin under the headline "Sun, Water and Wind Could Become Inexhaustible Energy Sources." Pointing out that more than 90 percent of the USSR's "fuel and energy balance" is accounted for by fossil fuels, the authors note the significance of "seeking, creating and assimilating new, efficient, ecologically clean energy sources." They discuss the main areas of research in this sphere, outlining current work in the USSR in developing solar power, thermal waters, geothermal energy and wind power, and note the need not only for "further scientific research," but for "effective measures to ensure the practical utilization of developments already elaborated.

#### BRIEF?

TADZHIK ECONOMY--State and cooperative retail trade turnover in the Tadzhik SSR during the first 6 months of the year amounted to R1,176,700,000, which is 2 percent above the plan. During the same period 230,000 square meters of housing was completed. [Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 29 Jul 81 LD]

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITED ON HARVEST

LD271232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] On the fields of the country the sovkhozes and kolkhozes have attained the highest harvesting speed since harvesting started. The Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has reported today that by 24 August grain has been reaped on 84.5 million hectares. This is 70 percent of the total area under crops. The difference in time between reaping and threshing is not considerable.

Commenting at our request on the harvesting progress, the deputy head of the Main Directorate of Land Husbandry at the USSR Agricultural Ministry, Boris Petrovich Parashin noted that in the majority of rayons where harvesting is in progress, the weather has been favorable in recent days for the reaping and threshing of grain. Rain has fallen west of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in the Baltic region and in some central oblasts. This has added to moisture reserves in the soil and will aid the potato harvest. The greatest volume of work in harvesting has been fulfilled in the Orenburgskaya, Kustanayskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts.

Procurement of grain is in progress everywhere. This work is particularly organized in Azerbaijan and Chirkentskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray. Millet and buckwheat have started to arrive at processing points. Threshing of these crops has started in the Ukraine, in the Volga Region and in the North Caucasus. In the Central Asian republics, harvesting of corn is in progress. A good harvest of this crop has been grown in Uzbekistan, where a total of 80 or more quintals per hectare is being obtained on large areas.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING, SILAGE DEVELOPMENTS

LD271233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that in the past week alone grain has been cut on 14.5 million hectares in the country. There has not been such a work rate since the start of the present harvest campaign. The main volume of this work has been carried out in the Volga Region, the Urals, northern Kazakhstan and western Siberia. The machine operators in these regions are using their equipment with great productivity.

In the country as a whole, the harvest is being carried out in good time and grain crops have now been threshed on 70 percent of the entire sown area. The corn harvesting plan has been fulfilled by 40 percent. In Kazakhstan and a number of other regions, millet is now being threshed. Flax (has grown stems) on an area of nearly 700,000 hectares; this is three-fourths of all its sown area.

Widespread silage making has begun everywhere. The rate grew 1 and 1/2 half times last week. About 33 million tons of ready silage has been procured now at kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a considerable part of it enriched with various mineral additives. The hay procurement plan has been fulfilled so far by farms in Kazakhstan. The republic has produced more haylage than last year.

ORDER OF DAY, COMMENTARY ON AIR FLEET DAY

## Ustinov's Order of Day

PM261426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order No 209" issued by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov on USSR Air Fleet Day]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug—Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers:

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers:

Comrade officers, generals and admirals:

Comrade pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, specialists of military and civil aviation, aviation industry workers and DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen:

Comrade aviation veterans:

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces celebrate USSR Air Fleet Day. The land of the soviets fetes the valiant aviators and glorifies their splendid combat and labor exploits accomplished in the name of the beloved motherland.

Created by the Communist Party, Soviet aviation has traveled a great heroic path. During the Great Patriotic War our aviators inscribed many bright pages in the annals of the socialist homeland and the Soviet Armed Forces and merited the people's universal love and gratitude.

Thanks now to the indefatigable concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the persistent labor of scientists, designers and all aviation industry workers, military and civil aviation accords with modern demands in terms of its technical equipment, the training of its personnel and their high morale.

Soviet aviators, closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are struggling with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policies of their dear party and the Soviet Government.

In single formation with all servicemen of the Armed Forces, in combat cooperation with the armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states and under conditions of the complex international situation, aviator-servicemen are vigilantly standing guard over socialism's great gains and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

Aviation industry enterprise and civil aviation workers and DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen are greeting their holiday with new labor achievements in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I greet and congratulate you on the nationwide holiday--USSR Air Fleet Day.

I wish aviation personnel of the USSR Armed Forces further successes in combat and political training, in improving aerial training and flying skill, enhancing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline and organization.

I wish aviation industry and civil aviation workers new achievements in creating, mastering and making efficient use of first-class aviation equipment, and DOSAAF aviators in developing aviation sport and preparing youth for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

In celebration of USSR Air Fleet Day I order:

Today, 16 August, at 2100 hours local time, festive firework displays are to be held in the Hero-City of Moscow, capital of our motherland, in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and in the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant air fleet!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Marshal Yefimov Statement

PM261427 Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the air force: "The Motherland's Powerful Wings"]

[Excerpts] Today the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces are celebrating USSR Air Fleet Day. This traditional holiday has become a review of the achievements of Soviet aviation, of the splendid skill of its flight cadres, engineers and technicians and of the successes of DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen.

This year this date is being celebrated in the atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm created by the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Soviet aviators, like all our country's working people, unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policies of their dear Leninist party. They see it is their patriotic duty to implement the great plans of communist creation with worthy deeds and to indefatigable strengthen the socialist homeland's might.

More than 35 years have elapsed since the rout of German fascism. All these years the Soviet Union, jointly with the fraternal socialist community countries, has been consistently and actively waging the struggle for peace and coming out resolutely against the threat of a new world war. However, a sharp shift occurred in the policies of the United States and a number of other NATO countries at the start of the eighties. On the other side of the ocean voices are now being heard to speak of the acceptability of "limited" nuclear war for Europe and the possibility of making a preemptive strike on military targets on the USSR's territory with a view of disarming it. By fanning the myth of the "Soviet military threat" for the purpose of deceiving the peoples and concealing its own aggressive plans, the United States has adopted an overt policy of the accelerated buildup of strategic and other arms and is seeking to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. In their aggressive policy the imperialists enjoy the full support of the Beijing hegemonists.

The complex international situation and the increased danger of war demand increased vigilance with regard to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its accomplices. Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the party and the Soviet Government devote constant attention to strengthening the country's defense might and maintaining the Armed Forces' combat readiness at the proper level in order, if necessary, to deal a timely and worthy rebuff to any aggression, wherever it might come from.

Today our air force represents a formidable type of weapon. Air formations and units are now equipped with supersonic missile carriers and long-range bombers with a big bomb load, capable of hitting enemy targets without entering the zone of enemy air defense facilities, and also of fulfilling a wide range of tasks relating to cover and support for ground and naval forces. Our air force embodies, as it were, the homeland's might and the lofty achievements of Soviet science and technology. Its combat might and technical equipment fully accord with the modern demands of the reliable defense of the socialist motherland's air borders.

Airmen, like all the motherland's armed defenders, see it as their patriotic duty to continue to be in a state of constant readiness guaranteeing a rebuff to any aggressor.

#### U.S. Buildup Hit

PM261425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 81 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[By Lt Gen Avn L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the air force, under the rubric "16 August--USSR Air Fleet Day": "The Fatherland's Fighting Wings"]

[Excerpts] The glorious air force is the reliable defender of our motherland's air borders. Comprehensive combat aircraft complexes now form the basis of our air force's might. The aircraft have good flight and technical characteristics. They have acquired such characteristics as all-weather, round-the-clock combat operation and the capability to effectively overcome enemy air defense systems to strike deep in the enemy's rear and resolve many other complex tasks.

Variable-sweep planes, VTOL craft and multipurpose machines have been created and adopted. They are able to fulfill various combat tasks. The use of special aerodynamic shapes and variable wing geometry has considerably extended the aircraft's range of speeds. Questions associated with the maximum adaptability of aircraft to various climatic and geographical conditions and to operating from shortened takeoff and landing strips and unpaved airfields are being resolved.

Front-line aviation accounts for a considerable proportion of our air force. It is capable of successfully waging the struggle against enemy planes and helicopters on the ground and in the air, supporting ground forces and naval forces and carrying out aerial reconnaissance. The capabilities and flight range of military transport aircraft have been considerably extended.

The birth of modern planes and helicopters and the development and production of missile and gun armaments and automated guidance and communications systems required talent and staunch work, resources and energy, persistent efforts and creative inspiration on the part of many collectives of scientists and designers, engineers and workers. On this holiday military airmen express their warm gratitude to them and assure them that they will spare no effort in the all-round mastery of the terrible weapons and machinery entrusted to them.

At the turn of the decade a sharp shift occurred in the policy of the United States and a number of other countries in the imperialist NATO bloc. Circles prevailed which are oriented toward force in international affairs, circles which do not accept the historically determined changes in the world and which have set themselves the goal of changing in their own favor the established postwar correlation of forces in the world arena. The United States stubbornly pursues a course of undermining detente and whipping up the arms race.

It is constructing nuclear submarines and creating MX ICBMS, air, sea and ground-based strategic cruise missiles and Pershing II ballistic missiles at an accelerated rate. The other day President Reagan gave the order to embark on the manufacture of neutron weapons. The Americans are creating new strategic bombers and building up their Air Force potential. In fiscal 1982 it is planned to appropriate resources for the purchase of 100-110 new strategic bombers and 178 fighter-bombers and fighters for the Air Force and Navy. The number of combat, transport and other aircraft will be sharply increased. In the next 5 years the United States intends to increase its Air Force by 35,000 men.

The United States has repeatedly used its Air Force for gendarme functions. This has been the case in the war in Korea and Indochina and in conflicts in the Near East and the Persian Gulf.

The exacerbated military-political situation in the world requires high political vigilance and constant combat readiness on the part of the Soviet Armed Forces to rebuff any aggression.

Military airmen are greeting USSR Air Fleet Day with new successes in combat and political training. The number of excellent-rated men, masters of combat use of hardware and excellent-rated subunits has increased in our units. Servicemen are successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges. As always, communists and Komsomol members are in the front ranks of the competitors.

Military airmen bear aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism. They are fulfilling with honor their tasks within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and giving assistance to the Afghan people's revolutionary forces.

The military labor of air force personnel is filled with combat spirit. Their combat readiness is increasing. Closely rallied around Lenin's party and boundlessly devoted to their people and the cause of communism, military airmen watch vigilantly over the air borders of our socialist motherland.

#### USTINOV VISITS LENINGRAD MILITARY UNITS, SHIPS

LD261604 Leningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1420 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] During his vacation, D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of defense of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union was in Leningrad from 19-23 August. He familiarized himself with the state of combat and political training of the personnel in a number of military units of the Leningrad Military District and of ships of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base.